CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk, and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the child without the addition of Cow's Milk.
CARNRICK & Co., LIMITED, LONDON.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,325—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1891.

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.
As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

| Qts. | pts. | | Qts. | pts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15-0 | 8-8 | Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc | 15-0 | 8-8 |
| 11-0 | 6-8 | Dinner—St. Julien, and La Rose | 11-0 | 6-8 |
| 22-0 | 12-0 | | 22-0 | 12-0 |
| 25-0 | 13-8 | After Dinner—Lafit | 25-0 | 13-8 |
| 37-8 | 19-12 | | 37-8 | 19-12 |

"C. P. & Co.'s stock and selection of Clarets are the largest and rank as the finest in India."
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captain. | Saturday. 1891. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| † SIAM | 3041 | 500 | H. T. Weighell | 10th Jan. |
| R.I. THAMES | 4119 | 800 | W. A. Seaton | 17th „ |
| † ASSAM | 3038 | 500 | W. J. Webber | 24th „ |
| R.I. SUTLEJ | 4205 | 800 | W. D. Worcester | 31st „ |
| † SIAM | 3041 | 500 | H. T. Weighell | 7th Feb. |
| R.I. PENINSULAR | 5045 | 1000 | A. C. Loggin | 14th „ |
| † ASSAM | 3038 | 500 | W. J. Webber | 21st „ |
| R.I. GANGES | 4206 | 800 | T. J. Alderton | 28th „ |
| † SIAM | 3041 | 500 | H. T. Weighell | 7th Mar. |
| R.I. PESHAWAR | 3927 | 600 | W. A. Wheler | 14th „ |
| † ASSAM | 3038 | 500 | W. J. Webber | 21st „ |
| R.I. BENGAL | 4499 | 800 | W. Barratt | 28th „ |
| † SIAM | 3041 | 500 | H. T. Weighell | 4th Apr. |
| R.I. ROSETTA | 3525 | 700 | G. Gadd | 11th „ |
| † ASSAM | 3038 | 500 | W. J. Webber | 18th „ |
| R.I. ORIENTAL | 5045 | 1000 | E. Stewart | 25th „ |
| † SIAM | 3041 | 500 | H. T. Weighell | 2nd May |
| R.I. PENINSULAR | 5045 | 1000 | A. C. Loggin | 9th „ |
| † ASSAM | 3038 | 500 | W. J. Webber | 16th „ |

The steamers marked B. I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PEKIN | 3908 | 600 | P. Harris | 24th Mar |
| ROME | 5011 | 1000 | A. W. Adamson | 7th Apr. |

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

| Vessels. | Tons | H. P. | Captain. | About 1891. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| BENGAL | 4499 | 800 | W. Barratt | 15th Jan. |
| ROSETTA | 3525 | 700 | G. Gadd | 29th „ |

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars, apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 26th December 1890.

### NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay :—

| Steamers. | Tons. | H.P. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| RAFFAELE RUBATTINO. | 5,000 | 800 | 10th Jan. 1891. |
| PO | | | 1st Feb. 1891. |
| DOMENICO BALDUINO | 5,000 | 800 | 20th Feb. 1891. |
| SINGAPORE | 5,000 | 800 | 10th Mar. 1891 |

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, Including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

| Steamer. | To Sail |
|---|---|
| BISAGNO | On the 10th January, 1891. |

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jan. 5th, 1891.

### AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Steamers. | Captains. | Tons. | H. P. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATOR | C. Bechtinger | 4,600 | 750 | 1st Feb. 91. |
| IMPERATRIX | F. Egger | 4,600 | 750 | 1st Mar. 91 |

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR BRINDISI | Rs. 500 | Rs. 300 | Rs. 130 |

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI | Rs. 800 | Rs. 480. |

*Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.*

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | H. P. | To sail. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| POSEIDON | L. Lemessich | 4,200 | 650 | 15th Jan. '91. |

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Gedda, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | H.P. | To sail. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PANDORA | G. Mettel | 3,800 | 500 | 24th Jan. '91 |

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
5th January, 1891.



### CHEAP PASSAGES. HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.

PASSAGES promptly engaged and best berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS; an † also in selected NON-LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," &c, from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.
Outward, in Non-Liners, from £20 to £30 per adult, Saloon.
CONTINENTAL RAIL—TICKETS provided, and PULLMAN-CAR BERTHS engaged.
HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.
PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.
SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR NOTES supplied at best rates.
LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively, grouped in selected Saloon cabins; special arrangement for Families and Parties.
INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.
ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TELEGRAMS arranged for economically.
INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.
Full particulars supplied and HANDBOOKS sent free on application.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
28, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawad, Mahikantha and Rewa-Kantha, together with Appendixes and a copious Index."
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE..... Rs. 6.
Packing & Postage Extra.

## SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,132 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 7th January.

S. S. "ASKA," 430 tons, at 11 a.m., on 10th January, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, at 11 a.m. on the 11th January, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 1,984 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 8th January, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

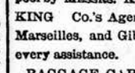
FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASSA, AND LAMOO.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on or about 13th January.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd January 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked, furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING, KING Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM TO GENOA AND LIVERPOOL.



THE S. S. "BELLAGIO," 2,531 tons, WILL SAIL for the above Ports on the 10th January.
Has accommodation for a limited number of First Class passengers. Fares moderate.
For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 16th December, 1890.

ANCHOR LINE.
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

| Steamer. | Tons. | Captain. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| ASIA | 3,560 | J. Laird | 27th Jan. |



THE above Steamer has been built specially in view of the Indian Trade, and has every comfort for First-class Passengers.
Surgeon and Stewardess carried.
For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 2nd January, 1891.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.



PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reduction to Family Parties and Missionaries.
Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports
Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c.
Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta: 11, Old Court-House Street.

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FOREIGN LIQUEURS AND BITTERS.

THESE LIQUEURS, etc., are imported from the countries where they are produced in the greatest perfection. The difference in quality of these is immense, but, owing to the high prices of the genuine, great frauds are practised on the public. We guarantee all our Liqueurs to be of the best brands and obtained from the source direct.

| | Per bottle, Qts. Rs. a. | Cash. Pts. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| Benedictine | 6 8 | 3 12 |
| Chartreuse, from the Monastery, Green | 6 12 | 3 12 |
| Do. do. Yellow. | 7 0 | 3 14 |
| Cherry Brandy, best Morella (Treacher's) | 3 4 | ... |
| Crême de Cacao | 4 0 | ... |
| Crême de Noyeau (Best) | 4 0 | 2 4 |
| Curaçao, Amsterdam, Orange or White | 5 8 | 2 12 |
| Kummel | 4 4 | ... |
| Maraschino de Zara (the finest) | 4 4 | 2 4 |
| Celestine | 6 8 | 3 12 |
| Peach Brandy | 5 8 | 3 0 |

BITTERS, &c.

| | Per doz Qts. Rs. a. | Pts. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| Angostura Bitters | ... | 25 0 |
| Orange Bitters | 25 0 | 14 0 |
| Brandy Bitters, Treacher and Co.'s Pomalo and Orange Bitters, Treacher and Co.'s | ½ pints | 13 0 |
| Wine Bitters, Treacher and Co.'s | | |
| Ginger Brandy | 27 0 | ... |
| Orange Brandy | 31 0 | ... |
| Orange Wine | 16 0 | ... |
| Ginger Wine | 16 0 | ... |
| Milk Punch, Treacher and Co.'s | 25 0 | ... |
| Vermouth, French | 17 0 | ... |
| Vermouth, Italian | 18 0 | ... |

TREACHER AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

JUST PUBLISHED—Rs. 2-8-0.
THE ADVENTURES OF
THOMAS BROWN,
A GRIFFIN,
By F. C. O. BEAMAN, Esq., C. S.

THACKER & CO., LD.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. PRICE, Rs. 1-8 postage, anna 1.

## CLARETS! CLARETS!!

TREACHER & Co., Ld., desire to call special attention to their Clarets, of which they are the largest Importers in India. The Wines are imported direct from Bordeaux, and the Company, by reason of the immense demand for their Clarets, are able to place unusully large Orders with original producers. This consideration, and the position they hold as cash buyers, gives them a certain preference in the Wine Market, which their long experience enables them to turn to the utmost advantage, and they are consequently able to offer to their clients Clarets of a very superior order at unusually low prices :—

| | Rs. a. | Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| ST. JULIEN MEDOC—This popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other brand. It is the pure product of the grape, neither "medicated" nor "doctored" ... | 10 8 | 6 0 |
| BORDEAUX—A favourite Wine from the district of Bordeaux ... | 10 8 | 6 0 |
| *It may be mentioned as an evidence of the popularity of our Clarets that our sale of these two brands amounts to nearly 4,000 doz. per annum, which fact alone would be sufficient proof of their merit.* | | |
| PETIT MEDOC—Possesses good body with pleasing flavour ... | 13 8 | 7 8 |
| SUPERIOR MEDOC—Full-bodied, of high character and flavour ... | 17 0 | 10 0 |
| CHATEAU LAGRANGE—Soft, delicate, full, and fine flavour ... | 22 0 | 12 0 |
| CHATEAU LA ROSE—Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet ... ... ... | 27 0 | 15 0 |
| CHATEAU MARGAUX—Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet ... ... ... | 33 0 | 17 8 |

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.
ELECTROTECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.
CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
AND CONTRACTORS FOR
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS:
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET,
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PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.
DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful Patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, pimples, blotches, boils, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d, 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTAE VITAE,
OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces owing to long residence in India, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price, 11s. or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. De Roos' Medicines are sold by all the Principal Chemists and Merchants in India. Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sale of extra profit.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

*N. B.*—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under Special Discount.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE,
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery. Spasms, Cramps, Neuralagia, the Vomiting of Pregnance and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera in Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBERS AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours Symes &Co., Members of the Pharm Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J.Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of many an imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT T. 33, Russell's Street Bloomsbury London.

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REPAIRS. To watches, clocks, chronometers, &c., by First Class Practical men only, and under the direct supervision of our Managing Director. REPAIRS.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

REPAIRS. To Jewellery of all kinds, Missing Gems replaced at moderate charges. Fancy Jewellery or Rings to special design made on the premises by trained workmen. All repairs executed with neatness and despatch. REPAIRS.

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DIAMOND MERCHANTS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

REPAIRS. To Spectacles and Eye-glasses, New Frames, New Springs, &c. All work in this line is under the personal superintendence of an Optician, and every satisfaction is guaranteed. REPAIRS.

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OPTICIANS,
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REPAIRS. To Pianofortes by competent Europeans. Pianos tuned and renovated at rates commensurate with thorough good work, old Pianos re-done as good as new. REPAIRS.

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IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS PIANOS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

BRIDLES,
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HORSE CLOTHING.
BOXWOOD MEASURING STANDARDS.
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LEATHER AND FELT NUMDAHS, BODY ROLLERS, SURCINGLES, KNEE CAPS, AND SADDLE CLOTHS.

WHIPS
FOR RIDING, DRIVING AND HUNTING.

MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.
NEW REGULATION SADDLES
FOR
INFANTRY MOUNTED OFFICERS.
SWORD BELTS WITH BRACES AND SABRETACHES, SWORD KNOTS, AND SPURS, BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS AND IMPORTERS.

BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

FARBENFABRIKEN VORM FR. BAYER & CO.,
ELBERFELD.
NEW SYNTHETIC REMEDIES.
PHENACETIN-BAYER—New Remedy for FEVER & HEADACHE.
In ½ oz. and 1 oz. Bottles, and Lozenges 8 gr. and 4 gr.

The New Remedy for Sleeplessness—SULPHONAL-BAYER.
In ½ oz. and 1 oz. Bottles, and Lozenges 16 gr. and 8 gr.

ARISTOL—NEW ODOURLESS AND NON-POISONOUS SUBSTITUTE FOR IODOFORM.
In 1 oz. Original Bottles only.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
KEMP AND Co., LD., BOMBAY.

SYMPHONIUMS ! ! !

THE SYMPHONIUM is a self-acting MUSICAL BOX of a novel and ingenious construction. It has the advantage over all Musical Boxes, as it gets never out of tune, and will play ANY NUMBER of Tunes. Price, inclusive of 12 METAL discs or Tunes, Rs. 75, Rs. 130, and Rs. 175 each.

Additional Tunes from Re 1 to 1-8 each. We invite inspection.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.
PAY and PENSIONS realised, free of charge, except when under guarantee to Government.
FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England. BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.
TELEGRAPHIC transfers made, and for that purpose names and addresses registered free of cost.
DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per Annum.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

SERVANTS' CLOTHING !
SERVANTS' CLOTHING ! !
FOR
BROADCLOTHS, SERGES, TWEEDS
AND
BLANKETING,
Of all colours and pieces and suitable for all grades of servants.
APPLY TO THE
ELGIN MILLS,
CAWNPORE.

WANTED.

WANTED, an ACCOUNTANT by the Nilgiri Railway Company, Coonoor. A pensioned D. P. W. Man with experience of Railway accounts preferred. Salary Rs. 100 to 150 per month. Apply by letter, enclosing copies of Certificates, which will not be returned, to
PERCY W. WOOLLEY,
Secretary and Agent, Nilgiri Railway Co., Ld.

FOR SALE.

ARAB HORSES! PERSIAN HORSES!!

FRESH BATCHES of EXCELLENT ARAB and PERSIAN HORSES, containing among them most of the best Horses landed this season, have arrived by the last ten Mails, at the well-known Commission Stables, at the Bellasis Junction Road, opposite Messrs. Treacher and Co, Ld., conducted by Messrs. Suleman bin Dawood and Co., the well-known importers of the best Arab and Persian Horses. The largest stock of horses in Bombay to select from, consisting of Racers Hunters, Galloways and excellent Racing and Polo Ponies, suitable for Gentlemen, Nabobs, Rajas, Officers and Regimental purposes.
SULEMAN BIN DAWOOD & Co.,
Bellasis Junction Road, Byculla.

LAZARUS' SPECIALITE SPECTACLES.
Can be obtained from and fitted by
THACKER and Co., LD.,
Bombay AGENTS TO MR. LAZARUS.
*** Descriptive Pamphlet and Price List, with instructions for Self-testing of Sight for those who cannot attend personally, will be sent on Application.

THACKER & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a reprint of two letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### NOVELTY THEATRE.

THE FASHIONABLE EVENING RESORT.
SOCIETY'S RE-UNIONS.
BRILLIANT RECEPTION,
AND ONLY A FEW MORE PERFORMANCES IN CONSEQUENCE OF PREVIOUS ENGAGEMENTS,
Of the Bombay Favourites,
HUDSON'S SURPRISE PARTY,
The Donators of Mirth and Music.

Presenting a Picturesque Entertainment, designed to delight the eye and enchant the ear. Musical dainties dished up by Hudson's Party, and swallowed with repeated cries for more. All the delights of mellifluous Melody blended with the charm of elegant Song and Dance. Audience rivetted.

SUCCESS A MATTER OF COURSE.

LAST NIGHT OF THE PRESENT PROGRAMME.

ADMISSION AS USUAL.
Box Office,—Soundy & Co.
Hilarity precipitated indiscriminately 9 p.m. Portals thrown open half-an-hour previously.

THOS. P. HUDSON,
Proprietor and Manager.

GREAT BILL OF NOVELTIES TO-MORROW EVENING.

### THE COLUMBIA ELITE SKATING RINK.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY.
5 to 7, 8 as. 8-30 to 11, 8 as.

WEDNESDAY at 9-15
THE FAMOUS MONTAGUE FAMILY
SONGS and DANCES,
To conclude with
"BARNEY'S MISTAKE."
Skating at 8-30 and 9-45 p m.
Admission, R. 1.

MR. F. A. REDDIE holds OUR AUTHORITY to SIGN for the firm.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.

### SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

NOTICE.

WE have THIS DAY been APPOINTED AGENTS for the above Office.

JAMES, MACKINTOSH & CO.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 2nd January, 1891.

### FOR SALE ON ACCOUNT OF DEPARTURE.

A PERFECT Lady's SADDLE Horse, Grey ARAB, 7 years, 14-3, Quiet, Gentle, and afraid of nothing. Regularly ridden. Price Seven-hundred.

A GREY ARAB, 14-2½, rising seven. Good Tent Pegger, very fast and bold, jumps well, stands fire, perfectly having been shot over by owner. Price, Rs. 1,000.

A very good comfortable PONY CART, with removable top, nearly new, Rs. 300.

For above two horses and trap apply by letter to

WILLIAM ELLIOTT,
Esplanade Hotel, Bombay.

GEORGE MALLAM, deceased. Pursuant to an Order dated the 25th March 1889, in an action re Mallam Vores v Mallam 1889 M 738. Any persons claiming to be a SISTER of BENJAMIN MALLAM (son of George Mallam, late of the Upper Mall, Hammersmith, in the County of Middlesex, who died on the 19th Febr. 1856) or claiming to be the issue living at or born since the death of the said George Mallam of any sister of the said Benjamin Mallam, or claiming to be entitled to the share, if any, of such sister in certain freehold Estates at Staines, Middlesex, and in Devereux Court, London, are by their Solicitors on or before the 11th April 1891 to come in and prove their claims at the Chambers of Mr. Justice North in the Royal Court of Justice, Strand, London, England, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order. Thursday the 16th April 1891 at 1 o'clock in the afternoon at the said Chambers is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the claims. Dated the 15th December 1890.

E. W. WALKER, Chief Clerk.
CLAUDE M. TREADWELL, Solicitor,
49, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.

NOTICE is hereby given that HAJEE HABIB AHMED, of Bombay, Mahomedan inhabitant, has agreed to SELL to Mr. BUNIN MENAHEM MESSA the property described in the Schedule below:—

Any person having any claim or interest by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, or share or otherwise in the said property, or any part thereof, is hereby required to give notice thereof to the undersigned at their office, No. 70 Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim or interest as aforesaid.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece of land, with the buildings standing thereon, situate on the Mody Bay estate, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 263 2-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the land in the occupation of Joosub Ismail, on the south by a roadway, on the east by Frere Road, and on the west by Eastern Boulevard south, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 8180, and by the Collector of Assessment under ward No. 1892-1 and street Nos. 2, 3, and registered in the Fazindaree Book, under No. 6, which said piece of land is held from the Bombay Port Trust under an Indenture, dated the 4th day of May 1886.—Dated this 3rd day of January, 1891.

ROUGHTON & BYRNE,
Attorneys for Purchaser.

### MUNK'S MAGNETIC ASTHMA BALSAM.

The Great Internal Remedy. An Instantaneous Magic

CURE

FOR ASTHMA, either DRY or HUMID, attended with EXPECTORATIONS and SUFFOCATION, Difficult BREATHING, Disturbed RESPIRATION, and WEEZING sound. Immediately subjugates impending Attack and approaching Paroxysm of this distressing Disease. Instantaneous and Permanent Relief is positive by the use of this.

Rs. 2, ASTHMA BALSAM, Rs. 2.

Can be had of Messrs. MADON and Co., and other Medicine Vendors.

POPULAR REMEDIES MANUFG., Co.,
MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

### E. S. WELLS' "ROUGH ON" PREPARATIONS.

| | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| Wells' Rough on Rats..............As. 6 and | 0 | 10 |
| Wells' Rough on Bile Pills.................... | 0 | 12 |
| Wells' Rough on Worms....................... | 0 | 12 |
| Wells' Rough on Itch........................... | 1 | 8 |
| Wells' Rough on Piles.......................... | 1 | 8 |
| Wells' Health Renewer ........................ | 3 | 0 |
| Wells' Buchu Paiba ............................. | 3 | 0 |
| Wells' Hair Balsam..............Rs. 1-8 and | 3 | 0 |
| Wells' Leaurelle Oil............................. | 6 | 0 |
| Wells' Brain Pill................................... | 6 | 0 |

Agents:—

F. S. MADON & Co.,
MARKET, NEAR ZOOMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

OLD PACKING CASES FOR SALE.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., (Gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst., Tenders for the purchase of any number out of 5 lots of old Packing cases and Boards, now lying in the Locomotive Works Yard at Parel, where the same may be viewed on application.

All lots purchased to be removed within one month from date of acceptance of Tender.

Tenders will not be entertained unless made upon the Company's Form (to be obtained from the undersigned) and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 250 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the Deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of Tender and before delivery is made.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 5th January, 1891.

### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

BROKEN CASTINGS.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p. m. (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, offers for the PURCHASE of any quantity up to 250 tons of each Broken Pot Sleepers, and Cast Iron Chairs, now lying at Wari Bunder, Mazagon, where they can be seen on application.

Separate tenders to be made for each description.

Delivery to be taken within three months from date of acceptance of offer.

Tenders will not be entertained unless made on the Company's Form (to be obtained from the undersigned) and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 10 per ton up to a maximum of Rs. 1,009 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the Deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove loss by the transaction.

Payment to be made before delivery.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 5th January 1891.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* will in future be PUBLISHED on SATURDAY MORNING, in consequence of the alteration of Mail Day.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### THE PRINCE OF WALES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the Fifteenth day of January, 1891, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing the following Resolution, that is to say:—

That the Company be moved up voluntarily under the Provisions of the Indian Companies' Act, 1882, and that Mr. S. D. Sassoon, of Bombay, be and he is hereby appointed Liquidator for the purpose of such winding up, and that the remuneration of such Liquidator for his services in the winding up be fixed at half per cent on the assets of the Company in addition to his and of pocket expenses.—Dated, Bombay, the 5th day of January, 1891.

By order of the Board,
DAVID SASSOON AND CO.,
Agents.

### THE *RAST GOFTAR* DEFENCE FUND.

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE:
K. M. Heeramaneck, Esq.
Dr. Cawusji Pestonji.
Surgeon-Major K. R. Kirtikar.
Furdoonji Merwanji Banaji, Esq.
H. D. Sethna, Esq.
Mahadhavdas Rughnathdas, Esq.
C. S. Devitre, Esq.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Amount previously acknowledged ........ | 4,811½ |
| Khansaheb Saiyed Zaenall Edrus, Surat ............... | 30 |
| Messrs. Dh. Hormusji, E. C. (Muscat), A Zarathosti, Surat ........................ | 30 |
| Dr. P. J. L de Souza ........................ | 25 |
| A Hindu Friend in Memory of late Karsondass Mulji.. | 15 |
| B P M ........................ | 7 |
| Mr. H. Cawusji Siganpuria, Mrs. S. M. Marfutia, and Haji Saheb E. Assroff of Rander at Rs. 5 each .. | 15 |
| Mr. Golab Pirbhai Raptio ........................ | 5½ |
| Messrs. Hakimji G. Rassol, Malek Ahmed, and N. Nemchand, of Randeir ........................ | 6 |
| Messrs. Malek M. M K. Jeewa, H. Mohmed. S. A. Jeewa, M. Nusserwanji, D. M. Ruvalla, and A. Esmail of Rander........................ | 7 |
| Total Rupees.... | 4,952 |

K. M. HEERAMANECK,
For Self and Co-Members of the Committee.

### MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of January, 1891, for the SUPPLY of about 350 tons of 32" CAST IRON PIPES.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may on payment of Rs. 5 be obtained from the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,500, to be paid to the Chief Accountant, and to be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RIENZI WALTON,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay Municipality, Bombay, 5th January 1891.

### THE WESLEYAN COLABA HIGH SCHOOL

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS
will reassemble on
MONDAY, JANUARY 5TH, 1891.
SPECIAL CLASS FOR MATRICULATION.
NEW PUPILS ADMITTED AT ANY TIME.
For terms apply to
THE HEAD MASTER.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

### SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., 41, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VERY HANDSOME AND VALUABLE REVERSIBLE ENGLISH-MADE PERAMBULATORS.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 7th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their sale rooms, in Medow Street.

A consignment of valuable and handsome English-made perambulators, of various designs spring, reversible from with hood, appron and brass pins complete.

The above perambulators have been sent out first time in Bombay to introduce the goods, and will be sold, one each in a lot, to the highest bidder.

Now on view.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, January 6, 1891.

### MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT SURAT.

Under instructions from Charles Agnew Turner, Esqr., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate and Effects of Ameerchund Tulockchund Javeri Sha, Sobhagchund Tulockchund Javeri Sha, and Balubhai Tulockchund Javeri Sha, carrying on business under the name and style of Tulockchund Bhaichund, insolvents, and with the consent of Messrs. Jaitha Bhima and Co., the equitable mortgagees, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 6th inst, 1891, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises, all the right, title, and interest of the said insolvents and of the said mortgagees in

All that piece or parcel of land, situate in Gopipura Division of the City of Surat, registered in the name of Tulockchund Bhaichund, and assessed under Nos., 116, 117 in the map marked sheet E. No. 10, and , facing towards the south the road leading from Oswal Mehlla to Bhunsale Tole, containing about 81 square yards, and bounded according to the description as given in the "Lawad" as follows:—That is to say, on the north by the property of Abbey Rai, daughter of Melapchund Khoosalchund, on or towards the east by the property of Bai Oojuni, widow of Datya Hurichund, on or towards the south by the road leading from Oswal Mehla to Bhunsale Tole, and on or towards the west by the road to Mohte Tole, together with the hereditaments, dwelling-house, and premises standing on the said land.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, attorneys for the said equitable mortgagees.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN PEERKHAN STREET OR NEW NAGPADA.

On THURSDAY, the 8th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee Gunpatrao Mulharba Kadum, and on account and risk of the mortgagors Gunga Moorli, daughter of Raghojee Rajpoo, and himaB Moorli, daughter of Laxooman Waghia, the latter since deceased, the following landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of Fazendary land or ground, containing by admeasurement 33 feet in breadth and 74 feet in length, be the same little more or less, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house or range without temple of the Shree Khundoba standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at the northern side in Bellasis Junction Road, in Peerkhan Street, or otherwise called New Nagpada, in the Registration Subdistrict of Fort, formerly as well as now in the occupation of the said Gunga Moorli, assessed by Collector of Assessment under street Nos. 21 (1) and 22, and ward Nos. 3493, 3494 and 3495, and bounded as follows:—On the east by the public passage, on the west by the house of Ramjee Jamadar, on the north by the house of Gunput Annajee Gawli, and on the south by the house of Muckoondrao Limbajee Teli.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, January 6, 1891.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

### CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

### WANTED.

EVERY POSSESSOR of a GARDEN to send us their name and address for a copy of our

GENERAL SEED CATALOGUE

for the coming season.

This is the grandest SEED LIST ever published in India, containing descriptions of nearly 1,500 varieties of VEGETABLES and FLOWERS and hundreds of illustrations.

THE HIMALAYA SEED STORES,
LANDOUR, MUSSOORIE,
N.-W. P.

## NOTICES.

### THE "WITTERS'" IMPROVED AUTOMATIC SPRINKLERS.

WE have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS in INDIA for the Sale of "WITTERS'" Improved Automatic Sprinklers, MR. WITTER, of Messrs. WITTER and SONS, the Inventors and Patentees of the above Sprinklers, is now in Bombay, and will be happy to furnish any information on the subject.

Their Sprinklers have been approved of by the Fire Offices Co. and the Mutual Insurance Companies.

For Prices and Particulars apply to the Undersigned.

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co.,
Sole Agents for India, Bombay.

### THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INSTALMENT (on account of and in anticipation of a dividend) of Rs. 25 per old share, and Rs. 11-7-0 per New Share, for the half-year ended December 31st, 1890, has been declared and made payable on and after the 21st instant to Shareholders, whose names are on the Register, on the 9th instant.

Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from the 10th to 20th January, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Bombay, January 1st, 1891.

### THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING, AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INSTALMENT (on account of and in anticipation of a dividend) of Rs. 7-8-0 per share, for the half-year ended December 31st, 1890, has been declared, and made payable on and after the 21st instant, to Shareholders, whose names are on the Register, on the 9th instant.

Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 10th to 20th January, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.
Bombay, January 1st, 1891.

### THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INSTALMENT (on account of and in anticipation of a dividend) of Rs. 25 per old share, and Rs. 12-8-0 per new share for the half-year ended December 31st, 1890, has been declared and made payable on and after the 21st instant, to Shareholders, whose names are on the Register, on the 9th instant.

Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 10th to 20th January, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, January 1st, 1891.

### THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INSTALMENT (on account of and in anticipation of a dividend) of Rs. 25 per share, for the half-year ended December 31st, 1890, has been declared and made payable on and after the 21st instant, to shareholders, whose names are on the Register, on the 9th instant.

Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 10th to 20th January, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents.
Bombay, January 1st, 1891.

### THE HOWARD AND BULLOUGH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INSTALMENT (on account of and in anticipation of a dividend) of Rs 25 per share, for the half-year ended December 1st, 1890, has been declared and made payable on and after the 21st instant to Shareholders, whose names are on the Register, on the 9th instant.

Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 10th to 20th January, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, January 1st, 1891.

### THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INSTALMENT (on account of and in anticipation of a dividend) of Rs 12-8-0 per share, for the half-year ended December 31st, 1890, has been declared and made payable on and after the 21st instant, to Shareholders, whose names are on the Register on the 9th instant.

Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from the 10th to 20 January, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.
Bombay, January 1st, 1891.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

હેપતુલા શેકઆદમની કુંo

*i. e.*, HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

### PHŒNIX ASSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

NOTICE.

WE have THIS DAY been APPOINTED AGENTS for the above Company.

GILL & CO.
4, Dean Lane, Bombay, 1st January, 1891.

### PERAK GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

TENDERS are invited for the construction and subsequent maintenance for 12 months of a LINE of METRE GAUGE RAILWAY from the Port of Telok Anson on the Perak River to Tapah, a distance of about 22¼ miles.

Plants and specifications may be seen at the offices of the Colonial Secretary, Singapore, the Resident Councillor, Penang, the Secretary to the Government at Perak at Taiping, and the Government Engineer for Railways at Telok Anson during the usual office hours.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tapah Railway" should be sent in to the Secretary to the Government of Perak at Taiping not later than the 1st February, 1891.

W. H. TREACHER,
Secretary to the Government of Perak.
Taiping, 4th November, 1890.

### ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LD.

CHIEF OFFICE: 105, VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER, S. W.

INDIAN DEPOT:—APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

PERMANENT and ANNUAL SUBSCRIBERS' TICKETS can now be obtained on application to the Agent. The subscription to the former is Rs. 21 except to existing Annual Subscribers to whom the charge is Rs. 18. The charge for Annual Tickets is Rs. 4 for the first year and Rs. 2 each subsequent year. Applications for Tickets by post must be accompanied by the subscription and 1 anna for postage. Cheques and Money Orders should be crossed Chartered Mercantile Bank of India.

Tickets are available to deal at the London Stores "and Depots."

For further information, address

THE MANAGING AGENTS,
Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE. June 1890. —2s. 6d., *Contains*:—A Secret Mission.—The Original Ballad of the Dowie Dens. By Professor Veitch.—From Argin to Toski; or, The Nile Campaign of 1889.—A Sketch in Five Phases.—Jamaica.—The Strange Occurrences in Canterstone Jail.—The Last of the Rydal Dorothys.—A Story of the Seine.—Romance of Two Heiresses.—The Portuguese and Makolololand. By Daniel J. Rankin.—Land Purchase in Ireland.

LADY BABY. A Novel, By Dorothea Gerard, Joint-Author of 'Reata,' 'Beggar my Neighbour,' 'The Waters of Hercules'; Author of 'Orthodox.' New and Cheaper Edition, Crown 8vo. 6s.

A MANUAL OF PALÆONTOLOGY, for the Use of Students. With a General Introduction on the Principles of Palæontology. By Professor H. Alleney Nicholson and Richard Lydekker. Third Edition. Rewritten and greatly enlarged. 2 vols., 8vo., with Engravings, £3, 3s.

MAMMA'S BLACK NURSE STORIES. West Indian Folklore, By Mary Pamela Milne-Home. With Six Full-page Tinted Illustrations. Small 4to., 5s.

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Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Rs. 26-13-4 per mensem | (a) | If premiums are payable for whole of life; or |
| Rs. 35-1-4 „ | (b) | If premiums are limited to 20 years; or |
| Rs. 41-8-0 „ | (c) | If premiums are limited to 15 years; or |
| Rs. 45-13-4 „ | (d) | If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous. |

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium under *b c d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus, For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

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GEORGE OLIVER,
Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.

*N.B.*—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

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PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT or an Endowment a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

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AS TO THE COST OF

A Sum to be received at a specified age (or at Death, if previous),

with the ALTERNATIVE of

A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the

Day of ______________ 18

what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. ____________ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name ______________
Address______________
Occupation ______________

188

Full Particulars on Application and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances, may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
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POLICIES covering risk on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fire Premium for | 1862........ | £309,690 | 0 | 0 |
| „ | 1885........ | £938,156 | 0 | 0 |
| „ | 1886........ | £955,039 | 0 | 0 |
| „ | 1889........ | £1,104,173 | 16 | 10 |

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without references to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when Assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Accumulated LIFE FUND now amounts to........................ | £3,473,114 | 5 | 9 |
| Total ACCUMULATED FUNDS.... | £6,161,508 | 13 | 11 |

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1874 ..........£2,957,174 12 4 | 1884 ............. | £5,348,407 9 2 |
| 1879..........£4,260,595 15 1 | 1889 ............. | £6,161,508 13 11 |

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

### FIRE INSURANCE.

| | Exclusive Reserve Fund. |
|---|---|
| The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL........................ | „ 3,000,000 |
| The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances), CAPITAL........................ | M 6,000,000 |
| The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL............ | „ 6,000,000 |
| The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.................. | „ 7,500,000 |
| The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ........................ | £ 3,000,000 |
| The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL ........................ | „ 2,600,000 |
| The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ........................ | fl 3,000,000 |
| The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ........................ | „ 2,000,000 |
| The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL ..................... | 1,000,000 |

MARINE INSURANCE.

| | |
|---|---|
| The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL........................ | £ 3,000,000 |
| The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ........................ | fl 3,000,000 |
| The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.................... | „ 2,000,000 |
| The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ........................ | M 6,000,000 |
| The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO. | |

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. All claims PROMPTLY SETTLED in BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

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AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
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|---|---|
| BLACKCAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old." Guaranteed ........................ | [illegible] 0 |
| WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice | [illegible] 0 |
| GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale ...... | [illegible] 0 |
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| YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale ............ | [illegible] 0 |

ORDINARY PEG BRANDY.

| | |
|---|---|
| ALEXANDRE & Co.'s ELEPHANT BRAND ......... | [illegible] 0 |
| JULES LENNOX & C.'s ANCHOR ........................ | [illegible] 0 |
| LAGRANGE & Co.'s 3 COCKS ........................ | 20 0 |

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

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The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 249, High Holborn, LONDON.

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|---|---|
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## BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

### BANKS.

| Names. | Shares. | Amount | Paid-up. | Last Half-Yearly Divd. | Cash Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indian Banks | | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. |
| Bank of Bombay | 20,000 | 500 | 500 | 6 pr. ct. | 940 |
| Bank of Bengal | 40,000 | 500 | all | 5 pr. ct. | 975 |
| Bank of Madras | 10,000 | 500 | all | 5 pr. ct. | 925 |
| Exchange Banks. | | | | | |
| Agra | 100,000 | ₤10 | all | 5 pr. ct. | 120 |
| Charter Bank | 40,000 | ₤20 | ₤20 | 7 pr. ct. | ₤28 |
| Char. Mercantile | 30,000 | ₤25 | ₤25 | 5 pr. ct. | 380 |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation | 60,000 | $125 | all | 17½ pr. ct. | -- |
| National Bank of India | 37,300 | ₤25 | ₤12½ | 5 pr. ct. | 155 |
| New Oriental Bank | 50,000 | ₤10 | all | 6 pr. ct. | 160 |

### PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | | Yearly. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Akbar | 200 | 1,250 | 1,250 | 7 | 1,980xd |
| Albert Ginning Co | 100 | 500 | all | 18 pr. ct. | 450 |
| Albert (Kurrachee) | 200 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 60 | 825 |
| Apollo | 750 | 2,400 | 2,200 | Nil. | 205 |
| Bellary | 167 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 40 | 375 |
| Bombay Cotton | 1,000 | 125 | 125 | 20 | 140xd |
| Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | — | 505 |
| Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld. | 500 | 200 | 200 | 16 | 90 |
| Colaba | 500 | 1,880 | 1,880 | 45 dvd | 380 |
| East India | 350 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 130 | 1,350 |
| English Press and Manfg. | | | | | 192½ |
| Fort | 180 | 280 | .. | Rs. 20 | 075 |
| French | 515 | 8,500 | 8,500 | 150 | 535 |
| Harvey and | 300 | 500 | all | 20 | |
| Sabapathy | 450 | 450 | 500 | 30 | 410xd |
| Hongkong Press Co., Ld. | 750 | 100 | all | 32½ | 155 |
| Khangaum | 280 | 450 | 450 | 54 | 425 |
| Mahmedpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld. | 300 | 500 | 500 | pr. ct. | 500 |
| Mercantile | 1,000 | 125 | 125 | 10 | 60xd |
| Mofussil Co | 3,125 | 400 | 400 | Rs. 40 | 445 |
| Munmar M. | 1,000 | 250 | all | Rs. 15 | 172½ |
| New Berar | 1,200 | 500 | 500 | 45 | 560 |
| New Indian | 4,000 | 125 | 125 | Rs. 10 | 97½ |
| Prince of Wales | 600 | 500 | 500 | 40 | 375 |
| Sabapathy (Bellary) | 500 | 500 | 50 | 120 | 500 |
| Sassoon | 300 | 500 | 500 | 2 | 500 |
| Sind and Punjab Co. | 100 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 25 | 1,100xd |
| Sind | 400 | 2,000 | 750 | 50 | 425 |
| Sorab Woollen Mills | 1,200 | 250 | 250 | .. | 210 |
| Volkart | — | 800 | | Rs. 80 | 740 |

### RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | Last half-yearly guar. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock | — | ₤100 | All | 5 p.c. | 3,400 |
| P. B. & C. I. R. New ₤18 Shares | — | ₤18 | — | do. | 421 |

### SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | | Last half-yearly. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 90 | 1400 |
| Alliance | 2,500 | 1,000 | all | 20 | 485 |
| Anglo-Indian | 19,345 | 100 | 100 | 2 | 75 |
| Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary) | 871 | 500 | all | 9 pr. ct. | 580 |
| Bombay United | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 25 | 700 |
| Bombay Cotton Manfg Co. | 800 | 500 | 500 | 20 | 415 |
| Central India | 3,750 | 500 | 500 | 65 | 970 |
| City of Bombay Mills | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 40 | 945 |
| Connaught Mills | 600 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 25 | 580 |
| Colaba Land & Mill | 4,000 | 700 | 700 | 20 | 625 |
| Cooria Mills | 890 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 20 | 490 |
| David Mill | 1,400 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 20 | 485 |
| Dhun Mills | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 760 |
| Empress | 2,100 | 500 | all | Rs. 25 | 580 |
| Framjee Petit | 1,250 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 15 | 505 |
| Gordon Mills | 2,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil. | 105 |
| Hindustan | 875 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 50 | 835 |
| Hingunghat Mill | 700 | 500 | 500 | 40 | 660 |
| Howard and Bulloughs | 1,500 | 500 | 500 | 25 | 575 |
| Hyderabad | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 40 | 855 |
| Imperial Cotton | 900 | 500 | 500 | .. | 370 |
| Indian Manfg. | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 50 | 930 |
| James Greaves | 1,100 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 25 | 90 |
| Jaffer Alli | 600 | 500 | 500 | Nil. | 345 |
| Jamshed Manufacturing Co. | 1,600 | 250 | 250 | 10 | 235 |
| Jewraz Baloo | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 25 | 810 |
| Jubilee Mills Co., Ld. | 600 | 1,800 | 1,000 | Rs. 20 | 85 |
| Khandeish | 750 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 30 | 670 |
| Khangaum Manfg. Co. | 400 | 250 | 250 | Nil. | 200 nom |
| Khatao Mackunjee | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 40 | 550 |
| Leopold | 3,500 | 100 | 100 | Rs. 10 | 135 |
| Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 35 | 905 |
| Madras United | 350 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 100 | 1,900 |
| Mahaluxmee | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil. | 335 |
| Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga) | 2,400 | 500 | 500 | pr. ct. | 300 nom |
| Manockjee Petit | 4,000 | 1,000 | all | Rs. 50 | 1,222½ |
| Mazagon | 5,000 | 250 | 250 | 0 | 415 |
| Morarji Goculdas | 1,050 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 70 | 1,620 |
| Maharaja Mysore S & M Co. | 4,500 | 100 | 100 | 7 pr. ct. | 105 |
| National | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil. | 175 |
| New Great Eastern | 1,400 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 | 660 |
| Oriental | 5,725 | 625 | 625 | 10 | 385 |
| People of India | 1,000 | 250 | 250 | Nil. | 10 |
| Presidency Mills Co (Ld.) | 743 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 35 | 1,100 |
| Sassoon | 1,500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 25 | 1,425 |
| Sholapore Mills | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 60 | 1,340 |
| Soonderdas | 750 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil. | 410 |
| Southern India | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | Nil. | 120 |
| Southern Mahratta | 1,212 | 250 | 250 | 12 | 277 |
| Sun Mills, Ld. | 1,300 | 250 | 250 | Nil. | 230 |
| Star of India | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 40 | 575 |
| Swadeshi Mills | 3,000 | 500 | 500 | Nil. | 405 |
| Victoria Mills | 550 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 24 | 360 |
| Western India | 1,200 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 40 | 750 |
| Queen Mills | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 30 | 710 |
| Ripon Mills | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 40 | 1,050 |
| Lord Reay Mfg. | 445 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 | 680 |
| Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co. | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil. | 800 |
| Britania Mills | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil. | 700 |

### MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | | | Last half-yearly. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aicock, Ashdown, | 1,000 | 200 | 200 | 10 | 215 |
| | 750 | 150 | 150 | 7½ | 160 |
| BackBay Baths | 500 | 50 | 50 | 12 | 50 |
| Badham Pile | 5,000 | 100 | 100 | 12 | 95 |
| Bapty Bros. | 6,625 | 200 | 185 | 18 | 40 |
| Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited | 1,250 | 100 | All. | Nil. | 100 nom |
| Bombay Fire Insurance | 600 | 2,500 | 1,000 | 70 | 750 |
| Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation | 1,000 | 2,500 | 1,500 | 135 | 3,700 |
| Do. New Issue | 500 | 375 | 625 | 33½ | 925 |
| Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld. | 1,250 | 100 | 100 | 5 | 90 |
| Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld. | 400 | 500 | 500 | 6 pr. ct. | 630 |
| Bombay Flour Mill | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 37½ | 825 |
| Deccan Ice Co. | 1,170 | 100 | 100 | 4 pr. ct. | 20 |
| Deccan Paper Mills | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 400 |
| Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills | 1,500 | 200 | 200 | Rs. 11 | 180 |
| Empire Fire Insurance | 5,000 | 5,000 | 1,000 | 7½ pr. ct. | 1,000 |
| Geyer & Co., Ld | 500 | 100 | 70 | .. | 70 nom |
| Indian Guarantee Surety-Ship Assn. | 5,000 | 100 | 10 | 10 pr. ct. | 11½ |
| Indian Fire Insurance Co | 250 | 4,000 | 1,000 | 90 | 1,100 |
| John Roberts & Co | 1,500 | 100 | 100 | 10 pr. ct. | 75 |
| Kemp & Co. | 4,000 | 200 | 175 | 26½ | 260 |
| Kurrachee Landing | 500 | 500 | 300 | 30 | 80 |
| Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co. | 3,500 | 100 | 100 | Nil. | 50 |
| Marcks & Co., Ld. | 4,000 | 100 | 100 | Rs. 5 | 73 |
| Napier Hotel Co | 2,000 | 100 | 100 | 9 pr. ct. | 50 |
| Napier Foundry | 1,000 | 100 | 200 | — | 60 |
| Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance | 5,000 | 200 | 50 | 12 pr. ct. | 180 |
| Oriental Loan | 5,000 | 20 | 20 | 8 pr. ct. | 15 |
| Phillips & Co., Ld. | 4,000 | 100 | 100 | 7 pr. ct. | 65 |
| Port Canning Co. | 6,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 | 375 |
| Prince of Wales Fire In. | 250 | 5,000 | 1,000 | N dvd | 1,300 |
| Royal Flour Mills | 2,500 | 100 | 100 | — | 63 |
| Soundy & Co. | 1,000 | 100 | 100 | 9 | 80 |
| Southwell and Austin | 1,000 | 100 | 100 & 20 | — | 70 |
| Treacher & Co. | 2,000 | 500 | all | 85 | 910 |
| Thacker & Co. | 1,500 | 100 | 100 | 10 | 95 |
| Telephone Co. | 9,200 | 25 | 25 | 5-8 | 11½ |
| Western India Flour | — | — | — | — | 16 |

### PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| English Bar Gold | | Rs. 20-13 |
| China Leaf | | 21-2 |
| Pekin Bar Gold, New | | 20-8 |
| Do. | Old | 20-10 |
| Australian Bar Gold 100 touch | | 20-13 |
| English Sovereigns | | 13-8 |
| Do. | Dragons | 13-8 |
| Bar Silver 17 | Betterness | 103-8 |
| Bar Silver 17 | Do. | 105-10 |
| Sycee Silver | | 105 |

## BOMBAY.

### TO-DAY.

Music at the Royal Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.
Result of University School Final Examination.
Hudson's Surprise Party, Novelty Theatre, 9 p.m.
Columbia Skating Rink.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Avola (s), from Cardiff; Taif (s), Marmugoa; Siam (s), Aden; Ceylon (s), Colombo; and Loodiana (s), Calcutta.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Arabia (s), for Persian Gulf; Fazilka (s), Calcutta; City of Edinburgh (s), Batavia; and Ehrenfels (s), Hamburg, &c.

B. B. and C. I. Railway.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ended 27th December, 1890, shows an increase of Rs. 18,502, in receipts.

Rajputana-Malwa Railway.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ended 27th December, 1890, shows an decrease of Rs. 11,959, in receipts.

Balloon Ascent.—A balloon ascent is announced for the 7th instant, at 4-30 p.m., at Chinchpoogly. The same police arrangements, as on the former occasion will be made.

Butted by a Cow.—A Hindu, named Mahadoo Luximon, aged 55, was butted by a cow, in Kandewady, and seriously injured on the left side. He lies in a precarious state in the Sir Jamsetjee Hospital.

Reported Theft.—Madura, a woman, reports that during her absence from home on Sunday night, thieves broke into her house in Falkland Road, and stole her wearing apparel, and brass utensils, valued at Rs. 35.

Fire at Falkland Road.—At one o'clock yesterday morning, fire broke out in a cadjan hut, in Falkland Road. The hut itself was completely burnt down, but the spread of the fire was arrested. The hut belonged to Babaji Luximon, and cost Rs. 20.

A Distinguished Visitor.—Nawab Syed Fuckrudin Bahadur of Lucknow arrived in Bombay on the 4th instant, and has taken up his residence with Mr. Haji Mir Mahomed, of Khoja Street. The Nawab will stay ten days, and then proceed on a pilgrimage to Mecca.

A Warning to Careless Parents.—An infant, fourteen months old, was yesterday taken to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, in a state of insensibility. On enquiries Constable Nelmes found that some arsenic had been mixed by the parents with flour, balls of which were left in the house in Cooliwadi, to kill rats. The child is now suspected of having eaten some of the poison. Every effort to save life is being tried, but little hopes are entertained of the infant's recovery.

Suicidal Death by Drowning.—Hullim, a Hindu girl aged 16, was married one Gussu, who lately married a second wife at Camateepoora. This displeased Hullim, who left her husband, and went to her father-in-law's house at Waudby Road. The husband paid a visit to his wife on Saturday, and abused her for not returning to him. She evidently took this to heart, and threw herself into a well. The body was recovered several hours afterwards. An inquest was held yesterday by Dr. T. Blaney, the Coroner, when a verdict of suicidal death by drowning was recorded.

Music at the Yacht Club.—The Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will perform the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, at 5-45, this evening:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Overture | La Neige | Auber. |
| Mazurka | La Jolie Patineuse | Maanen. |
| Cavatina | (Clarinet Solo) | Gassner. |
| Valse | Dolores | Waldteufel. |
| Selection | Romeo E. Guilietta | Gounod. |
| Quadrille | Roundabout | Williams. |

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Illicit Possession of Opium.—Mahomed Abdulla, a mat-maker, was yesterday charged by Inspector Rustomji Pestonji, of the Opium Department, with being found in possession of three pounds of opium, valued at Rs. 37. Accused was caught at the Grant Road Station just as he was about to enter a railway carriage. He stated in his defence that a man, named Hemla, had given him the opium to take on to the Mahim Fair for sale there. On being placed before the Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Girgaum Police Court, the accused was fined Rs. 10 and the quantity of opium seized on behalf of Government.

A Week for Calm Reflection.—A Hindu, named Sungu Luximon, because his wife abused and slapped him, left the house, and swallowed sufficient opium to kill himself. He was, however, found while in a stupor, and hurried away to the Sir Jamsetjee Hospital, where the stomach pump, &c., were effectually applied. He was yesterday placed before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, the Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Girgaum Police Court, at the instance of Inspector Hiscocks, who charged the accused with attempting suicide. From the facts before him his Worship sentenced the prisoner to simple imprisonment for seven days.

The Charge against a Commercial Traveller.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. C. W. Richardson, C. Gabriel, described as a commercial traveller, was charged on remand with criminal breach of trust and misappropriation in respect of property for Rs. 5,925. Mr. Gilbert, of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, prosecuted for Mr. A. Fetterle, of Messrs. Fetterle and Company, watch manufacturers, Switzerland and Calcutta. As the details of this case have already appeared in these columns the circumstances of the offence do not need recapitulation. His Worship after due consideration of the evidence recorded, convicted the accused, and sent him to jail to undergo three months hard labour.

House-Breakers entrapped by a Peon.—At the Esplanade Police Courts yesterday, before Mr. C. W. Richardson, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector McCubbin charged Bussuppa Kissonari with house-breaking, on Sunday evening. The evidence of a peon, named Thyampa Goorwa, in the employ of Messrs. Thomas G. Hill and Company, showed that after closing the premises he went to dinner. On returning at seven o'clock that evening the peon Thyampa was surprised to see the padlock removed and the door open. He called to another servant, Rama Fakeera, and directed him to search the rooms inside, where after a light was struck the prisoner was discovered in a crouching position on a verandah. The padlock of the door was found on a shelf, while a bunch of keys, which the prisoner had evidently thrown through a window, was picked up in the street by a sweeper, and was found to have a key upon it, which fitted the lock. The intruder was handed over to the police. His defence was that his inducement for entering the premises was to obtain his clothing from a box of his, which was with the complainant. This statement arose from the fact of his having received Rs.12 from the complainant about two months and a half ago, pledging as security his box and ring. Hitherto the money had not been forthcoming. His Worship told the prisoner that he had committed a very serious offence in entering the premises of Messrs. Thomas G. Hill and Company, where their property was deposited. He convicted him and sentenced him to undergo rigorous imprisonment for four months.

An Indian Magazine Publisher.—Among Indian gentlemen who are staying in England, their course of studies being completed, is Mr. M. H. Abdul Ali, of Surat. Mr. Abdul Ali is busying himself in a most useful manner. He is the proprietor of an illustrated monthly magazine for girls and boys, entitled *Springtide*. It has now "run" for almost twelve months, and has secured for itself a fair measure of public support. The magazine is excellently illustrated, and contains well-written stories and short poems: these constitute it a most attractive periodical for children. We submitted a few numbers to the best of all tests: we sent them to a nursery of little folk in which the editorial heart is interested. The penalty exacted for this act was an imperative request that *Springtide* should be added to the collection of monthly magazines obtained for this particular group of little ones. "*Springtide* is so nice, Father!" was the comment which secured a new subscriber to Mr. Abdul Ali's pretty and useful magazine.—*India*.

Mr. R. F. Chisholm.—It is doubtless within the recollection of many, how, nearly a quarter of a century back, an obscure Assistant Engineer from Orissa in Bengal, was translated during the tenure of an R. E. Governor of Madras to the position of Consulting Architect of that Presidency, which position Mr. R. F. Chisholm, F.R.I.B.A., held with credit to himself and advantage to the State during his long and honorable period of office. We reproduce one of the exciting causes which induced Mr. Chisholm's selection for the position he held, *viz.*, the Senate House of the Madras University of which he is a "Fellow," and which building deserves something more than the cognomen of "very handsome." It is fitting here to observe once again that in Practical Art and Architecture Mr. Chisholm has left his impression on Madras; for no later than our visit to that city, a few months back, the very mistries or artizans referred to his name as a bygone, unquestionable authority and the rising generation in, round, and about the southern capital of skilled workmen are brought up to that very same belief which we here endorse.—*Indian Engineering.*

Maclean's Guide to Bombay.—With commendable punctuality, the above Guide has been sent us for the year 1891. With this year's publication, is presented a well-executed portrait of Lord Harris, Governor of Bombay. There are also two very fine maps, one of the Island of Bombay and the other of India. Mr. Maclean who has had a sojourn of fifteen years in Bombay, is about the fittest person in Western India to undertake the compilation of a Guide to Bombay, and has very ably succeeded in the present edition. The first four chapters are entirely the work of this gentleman, and embrace 182 pages of the Geography and History of India's Western Capital, giving every detail in a most comprehensive style. The Chapters III and IV. on trade and industry and Government and revenue respectively are the result of great labour and ponderous reading. The next 133 pages, though not from the same pen, are most ably written, and contain the best description of Bombay, it has been our pleasure to read. Then follow 53 pages dedicated to details, *viz.*, Bombay charities; the climate and way of life in Bombay; native festivals, and excursions from Bombay. We next get into the portion containing useful information, *viz.*, through rates and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad; time tables of trains with fares; chief places of interest; steamer services and fares; boat rates and tramway fares. The next 32 pages are devoted to the names of members of the different Indian Orders; Principal Native Ruling Chiefs in India; relative ranks of Military, Naval, and Political Officers; warrant of precedence for India. In Part II. we have the Bombay Directory, with an alphabetical index of names. The Directory comprises the names of the principal European inhabitants of Bombay; official Directory and Civil and Military Directory. Then follow the rules of the Customs, Post, and Telegraph Departments. The remaining 45 pages are devoted to the mercantile firms; professions and trades and to a Street Directory. The whole is bound in a handsome red morocco cover, and is priced at Rs. 5 to bring it within the reach of everyone.—*Poona Observer.*

## THE GORDON SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held yesterday, at the registered office, 6, Hornby Road, Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., chairman of the board of directors, presiding. Mr. Erachshah M. Mullah, the secretary, read the notice and the following report of the directors:—

As you are doubtless aware, the company's property was put up for sale by public auction on the 8th October last, in pursuance of the resolution passed by the shareholders on the 28th July, and confirmed on the 13th August last, but notwithstanding that the sale had been freely advertised, no higher bid than rupees one lakh was made for the same, and it was therefore bought in. Since then your directors have done their utmost, through brokers and others, to get private offers for the property, but though enquiries have been made about the property, no one comes forward and makes any offer, as the directors believe they know that the chairman or the directors or the agents of the company, who are fully acquainted with the proper value of the property for sale, are not allowed to purchase the same, and they hold back in the hope of getting the property cheaper. Your directors hope that the effect of the resolutions that will be laid before you now, to be passed, will be to induce such persons as are inclined to buy the property to come forward and make a reasonable offer for the same. Your directors thought it advisable in the interest of the company to call this extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders for the purpose of passing resolutions, requesting and authorising and giving liberty to the directors and agents of the company, or anyone or more of them, to bid for and purchase the company's property either alone or in partnership with other person or persons at any auction sale that may be held for disposing of the same. You will observe that, if the property were purchased by any of the directors or agents, the sale would not be valid unless sanctioned by a subsequent meeting of the shareholders. After the passing of to-day's resolutions, your directors will endeavour their best to dispose of the company's property as they think advisable in the interest of the company. The company's undestroyed property is roughly valued at about Rs. 6,95,874 if the same kind of new machinery were ordered and new buildings were erected. Besides the abovementioned property, the company has got about 53,209 square yards of freehold land, and 22,943 square yards of leasehold land. Your directors, however, think it doubtful if any purchaser would pay that price for it at the present time.

The chairman entered into some details explaining the reasons which induced the directors to bring forward the resolutions that would be submitted to the meeting.

It was then proposed by Mr. Virchund Dipchund, and seconded by Mr. Shapurjee Burjorjee Barocha, that, "(*a*) In consequence of the fact that no adequate offer has yet been made for the purchase of the company's mill premises or any part thereof either by public auction or private contract pursuant to the resolution of the shareholders passed in July and confirmed in August last, and of the necessity for selling the same without delay, it is resolved that the directors and agents of this company respectively and any one or more of them respectively be and they are hereby requested and authorized and are at liberty to bid for and purchase the same at auction only either alone, or in partnership with any other person or persons or for any of their constituents, but subject to such purchase being ratified by the shareholders of this company at a subsequent meeting." "(*b*) That the 90th article of the association be amended by adding to the end thereof these words "And that rule (*e*) shall not apply to the purchase by the directors or any of them of the whole or any part of the company's mill premises at any auction sale thereof to be held pursuant to the special resolution of the shareholders passed on the 28th day of July last and confirmed on the 13th day of August last."

The proposition was agreed to unanimously; and the proceedings terminated with the customary compliment to the chairman.

## DEAD LETTER OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

The following articles lying in the Dead Letter Office, Bombay, which must be disposed of by auction unless claimed within six months:—

N.B.—Unaddressed, unclaimed or refused articles are omitted.

Packets addressed to England or Foreign countries intercepted for not fulfilling the prescribed conditions.

| Address in full. | Particulars of contents. | Reasons of non-transmission to destination. |
|---|---|---|
| Seral, G A, General, London. | Antimacassar | Not *bona fide* sample of merchandise. |
| Sawn, Mrs, London. | Woollen sock | Do. |
| Farrant, R A, Padua. | Velvet coat | Do. |
| Ellis, G, Dublin | A pair of silver shirt links and a silver brooch. | Do. |
| Metford, Mrs, Gloucestershire. | Two pairs of Woollen socks and one baby's jacket. | Do. |
| Jamieson, J F, Aberdeen. | Tea | Do. |
| Martin, Miss, Switzerland. | Twelve silk handkerchiefs. | Do. |
| Kirby, F, London | Five silver buttons. | Do. |
| Scott, Mrs, Kent. | A jacket | Do. |
| Rattigan, Miss, London. | One silk jacket and a buckle. | Do. |
| Blood, W P, York Town. | Two woollen jackets | Do. |
| Strachan and Co., Yokohama. | Sample thread | Exceeding the prescribed limit of weight. |
| Badetty, B, Marseilles. | Seeds | Do. |
| Huttonback and Co, Deli, Archipelago. | Sample coir | Do. |
| Hajee Mirza, Mahomed, Yezd. | Sample of tea | Do. |
| Yansan, G, Aden | Cigars | Exceeding the prescribed number, *viz.*, 3. |
| Bewlay and Co, London. | Do. | Do. |
| Havill, & Co, London | Do. | Do. |
| Gosling and Co., Singapore. | Do. | Do. |

Packets of photos, addressed as follows, have also been intercepted, being closed against inspection of contents.

Preston, T W, Brighton; Chedgey, Somerset; Hood, Miss, Surrey; Downs, Mrs, Lancashire; Haselden, Miss, Horshaur; Milne, G F, London; Pheoley, Miss, Manchester; Payne, Mrs, Furtheo House, England; Cadell, Miss, Scotland; Bryant, W, Chatham.

The best safeguard for general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is Fresher, Superior, and Cheaper compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperient and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle Re. 1-4.

## INSTALLATION OF THE DUKE OF CLARENCE AND AVONDALE.

The ceremony of installing his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence and Avondale as Provincial Grand Master of the Masonic Province of Berkshire, took place on Dec. 15 at Reading, and attracted a large body of Masons from all parts of the Kingdom. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, and the Duke of Clarence and Avondale were present. Shortly after noon the Prince of Wales, preceded by the standards of Grand Lodge, and accompanied by the Grand Officers of the year, entered the Town Hall in procession to the sound of the trumpet, and the Provincial Grand Lodge was opened, and the Grand Master saluted in due form.

There were present as officers Lord Lathom, Deputy Grand Master; Lord Alcester, G.S.W., Lord A. Churhill, G.J.W.; the Dean of Battle (Dr. Currey), Grand Chaplain; Colonel Shadwell Clerke, Grand Secretary; Thomas Fenn, Acting Grand Director of Ceremonies; Messrs. Harris and Lemon, Deputy and Assistant Directors; Sir George Harris and Mr. Loveland Loveland, Grand Deacons; Messrs. Moutennis and T. B. Whitehead, Grand Sword Bearers; Messrs. Sudlow and Emmerson, Grand Standard Bearers. Among those on the dais were his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, Lord Carrington, Past Grand Master of New South Wales; Mr. Tilton, Grand Master of New York; General Laurie, Grand Master of Nova Scotia, the Earl of Euston, Lord Wantage, Mr. W. W. Beach, M.P., Mr. H. D. Sanderson, P.G.M. of Bengal; Mr. Paul Jordon, G.J.W. Hong Kong (district of China); Colonel Howard Vincent, M.P.; Messrs. Edward Terry, Horace Brooks Marshall, and Richard Eve, Past Grand Treasurers; Colonel Edis, G. Superintendent of Works; Colonel Egerton, Equerry to the Duke of Connaught, Mr. Frank Richardson, P.G.D.; Mr. Peter Delande Long, Mr. W. Lake, P.G. Registrar; and many other members of Grand Lodges, and a large number of the prominent Masons from the province of Berks and surrounding provinces.

The Prince of Wales, who was suffering from a cold and spoke in very hoarse tones, said: Brethren, we are assembled here to-day to instal his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence and Avondale as Provincial Grand Master of the Masonic Province of Berkshire. This province was established nearly a century ago, and two years later the Province of Bucks, as a joint province was founded. When, last year, the death of our lamented Brother Sir Daniel Gooch took place, it was ascertained that the two provinces wished to have a head of each province instead of being amalgamated in one, and I am glad to think that my eldest son will to-day become the provincial Grand Master of the Province of Berkshire, and that the Provincial Grand Master of Bucks, one well worthy to represent the province, will be found in my noble friend and brother Lord Carrington, who has just returned to England after five years' absence as Governor of New South Wales, and who was Grand Master of the Grand Lodge there. One of the first Masonic ceremonies in which I took part was twenty years ago, when I laid with Masonic honours, the foundation stone of the Grammar School of Reading, in the presence of the Provincial Grand Lodge; and I need hardly say that it is of still greater interest to me to be present in this ancient town to instal my own son as Provincial Grand Master of this province. (Applause.)

The arrival of the Provincial Grand Master-Designate having been announced, his patent of appointment was called for, and being brought in, was presented to the Grand Master, who examined it, and directed a deputation of seven Past Masters to retire with the Director of Ceremonies and introduce the Provincial Grand Master-Designate. The Duke of Clarence and Avondale was accordingly introduced, and, having taken the obligation, was conducted to the dais, where the Grand Master invested him with the apron, chain, and jewel of office, and installed him in the chair. The usual salutations followed, and the appointment and investiture of the other Provincial Grand Officers having taken place, the Grand Lodge was closed.

From the Town Hall the Royal visitors drove to the Jubilee Banqueting Room for luncheon.

After the luncheon, the Duke of Clarence and Avondale, who presided, gave the toast of "The Queen and the Craft," which was enthusiastically received.

SPEECH BY THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

The Duke of Connaught, in rising to propose the next toast, was loudly cheered. He said: I have been asked to propose a toast which I am sure will meet with a very warm reception from all Brethren here present. It is, "The health of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales." (Cheers.) Brethren, I am sure that I shall only be expressing the opinion of all of us when I assure his Royal Highness that we appreciate most highly his coming among us on this interesting occasion. (Cheers.) We are well aware of the many and onerous duties that are required of him, therefore we all the more appreciate it when he comes among us as he has done to-day. It has been an occasion of great interest to us all, and especially to myself as representing another province and also a distant district in the Empire—I refer to Bombay. (Hear, hear.) It has been an especial pleasure to me to have been present to see his Royal Highness instal my nephew, the Duke of Clarence and Avondale. I am sure that our Grand Master has made a most excellent choice in the appointment which he has just made. (Hear, hear.) His first object, as you know, is to promote the interest of the craft. We have seen the great development of Freemasonry since his Royal Highness has been at our head, and we thank him most warmly for the admirable manner in which he conducts everything for the good of the craft. (Cheers.) I hope he will allow me on this, the first public occasion I have been present at since the high honour was conferred upon me of giving me the rank of Past Grand Master of England, to say that it is an honour that I appreciate most highly, and that I thank him for having given me a distinction which has only been given on rare occasions in the annals of Freemasonry. Brethren, I ask you, without further preface, to join with me most warmly in drinking "The health of his Royal Highness our Grand Master." (Cheers.)

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales, in response, said:—I must apologise if I cannot raise my voice, but I am suffering, as I daresay many of you are in this inclement weather, from a rather severe cold. At the same time, allow me to respond most cordially for the very kind way in which you have all received my health, and I am very much touched by the flattering terms in which my brother has proposed it. I have not forgotten that four years ago I installed him at Brighton as Provincial Grand Master of Sussex. That was in the summer, and I remember we had remarkably fine, warm weather on that occasion. Now four years later, I have had the pleasure of installing my son—(cheers)—amid snow and frost. Although the weather outside has been inclement, all I can say is that my reception and his has been most warm. (Cheers.) And we also, thanks to the kindness of Messrs. Sutton, have this spacious room for our banquet. Though we are here as Masons, and not, as is generally the case here, as seed—(laughter)—still I hope that the good seed sown here to-day will take root, and that as Freemasonry is increasing and flourishing throughout the kingdom, I have little doubt that in this Province of Berkshire it will equally flourish and increase. I thank you very much for your kind reception of me, and I assure you of the pleasure it has given me to take part in to-day's ceremony, and you know well enough that whenever time permits I am always ready to come forward in the interest of Masonry. (Cheers.) Before I sit down I have to give "The Health of the Junior Provincial Grand Master." He is naturally still young and inexperienced in Masonry, but I feel sure he will do his utmost in carrying out the duties which have been thrown upon him to-day. I ask you all to drink most cordially his good health, with which I beg to couple prosperity to this province. (Cheers.)

THE DUKE'S REPLY.

The Duke of Clarence and Avondale, after returning thanks for the manner in which the toast had been proposed and received, said:—I assure you I consider it a very great honour indeed that has been conferred upon me to-day—an honour I shall ever remember as long as I am connected with Freemasonry, which I hope will be for many years to come. I can assure you that I will ever endeavour to discharge to the best of my ability the duties imposed upon me now in this Province which I represent, and I feel sure that I can have no better deputy than the brother opposite (Mr. J. T. Morland). His Royal Highness next proposed "The Health of the Grand Officers," coupled with the name of Lord Alcester, G. S. W.; at the same time in the name of the brethren of the Province, welcoming back from Australia Lord Carrington, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of New South Wales.

Lord Carrington, in response to loud calls, expressed the paternal and affectionate greeting of the Grand Lodge of New South Wales to the Province of Berkshire, and its congratulations upon the honour which had been conferred upon the province by the selection of the illustrious Prince who had that day been appointed to rule over its destinies. Those greetings, he observed, were none the less sincere coming from 14,000 Masons, who constituted 180 lodges, because they came from an independent Grand Lodge. The Grand Lodge of England had wisely given to the Grand Lodge of New South Wales independent government, but there was not a single Mason in New South Wales who signed the charter who would not sooner heiv cut off his hand had he thought that it would an any way weaken his connection with the great old country from which they all sprang. (Loud cheers.) He spoke for every Mason, and for every Australian, when he said, in the presence of the illustrious Prince who would some day reign over England, that his Royal Highness would have no more loyal or dutiful subjects than those who lived in the sunny land of Australia. (Cheers.) The English Government had wisely given self-government to the different Colonies, and worthily they deserved that trust. In like manner self-government had been given to their Masonic bodies. They were thus bound together, and he predicted that so long as the sun continued to rise upon the earth, so long the great English-speaking federation—which was already three times as big as Europe, and which three times exceeded the United States of North America in bulk, revenue, and population—would, under Queen Victoria and her successors, remain one, loyal, undivided, and invincible for all time. (Loud cheers.)

The royal visitors and grand officers then retired amidst prolonged applause, and returned to London by special train.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—January 2.

Wisden, 2nd Lt, Punjab, 2nd R Sussex Regt, off duty, from Deolali.

January 3.

Foss, Captain, Ms, Staff Corps, on leave.

January 4.

Jenney, Surgeon, Bo, I M S, from leave, from Assirgarh
Smith, Vety Surgn, Bo, A V D, on leave, from Poona.
Dyson, Surgeon, Bo, I M S, on duty, from Poona.

January 5.

Pitt, Col, Bengal, R A, on leave, from England.
Langton, 2nd Lt, Bengal, 1st Dragn Gds, to join, from England.
Young, 2nd Lt, Bo, R Fus, to join, from England.
Moore, Major, Bengal, R E, on furlough, from England.
Mulvany, Surgeon-Major, Bengal, I M S, on furlough, from England.
Synge, Captain, Bo, 18th Hussars, on leave, from Mhow.
Burton, Captain, Bo, R Fus, on duty, from Poona.
Cates, Dy, Surgn-Genl, Bo, I M S, from Inspection duty, from Deolali.
Poole, 2nd Lt, Bo, The Welsh Regt, on duty, from Baroda.
Hickley, Major, Bo, R Dub Fus, from furlough, from England.
Bell, Lieut, 5th Bo L I, on duty, from Surat.

DEPARTURES.—January 1.

Barton, Lieut, 4th Bo Rifles, on leave, to Trichinopoly.

January 2.

Watling, Lt-Col, 1-4th Bo Rifles, on duty, to Egutpuri.
Pearse, Lt-Col, Bo, R A, on duty, to Kirkee.
Ryan, Major, Bo, R A, on duty, to Kirkee.
Weekes, Captain, Bo, R A, on duty, to Kirkee.
Bickford, Captain, Bo, R A, on duty, to Kirkee.
Bell, Lieut, Bo, R A, on duty, to Kirkee.
Chapman, Lieut, Bo, R A, on duty, to Kirkee.
Robertson, Lieut, Bo, R A, on duty, to Kirkee.
Parsons, 2nd Lt, Bo, R A, on duty, to Kirkee.
Tudor, 2nd Lt, Bo, R A, on duty, to Kirkee.
Noott, 2nd Lt, Bo, R A, on duty, to Kirkee.

January 3.

Armstrong, Lt, Bo, 2nd Glos Regt, on duty, to Deolali.

January 5.

Pitt, Col, Bengal, R A, on leave, to Lucknow.
Farwell, 2nd Lt, Bo, R E, on duty, to Kirkee.
Mulvany, Surgeon-Major, Bengal, I M S, on duty, to Ahibhite.

### BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.
### REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. S. BROWN, COMMANDING B. V. RIFLES.

Bombay, 6th January, 1891.

1. The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to the undermentioned Non-Commissioned officers and Volunteers from 1st November 1890 to 1st May 1891:—Sergeant H. C. Soundy, Corpl. H. Kees, Vol. F. S. Dove and Vol. P. W. G. Wynn, "C" Company.

2. Sergeant E. A. S. Strelley is transferred as Volunteer to "A" Company from this date.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. The Squadron will parade on Thursday next, the 8th instant, at 7 a.m., on the Kennedy Sea Face.

2. There will be Riding School on Wednesday, the 14th instant, for the purpose of passing out recruits.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain and Adjutant, B. V. Rifles.

### BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.
### BATTERY ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. ARTILLERY.

Bombay, 6th January, 1891.

For the week commencing Monday, the 5th Jan. 1891.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—

Evening Drills.

To-day there will be Gun Drill at Head-quarters at 6-30 p.m.

Morning Drills.

Wednesday, the 7th, and Friday, the 9th.—Gun drill at 7 a.m. in the Arsenal compound.

2. There will be a proficiency class at Head-quarters on Wednesday, and Friday, the 7th and 9th inst., at 6-30 p.m.

3. There will be class firing at Coorla on Friday next the 9th inst. Train leaves the Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m. (Local time) and Byculla 10 minutes later. Members who have not put in their class are requested to attend.

4. On Saturday next, the 10th instant, the Battery will parade at the Apollo Bunder at 4-15 p.m. and proceed to Oyster Rock Fort for Drill with the 10" R. M. L. Guns. Dress—Drill Order.

By Order,
(Sd.) A. K. LESLIE, Capt., Ag. Adjutant, B. V. A.

## DAILY EXPORTS.—January 5.

For Liverpool.

Wistow Hall s—168 cwts coir yarn, L Maneckchund; 2,000 cwts wheat, J C Bushby and Co; 400 bales wool, 2,001 cwts myrabollams, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, Tod Durant and Co; 645 cwts linseed, Glade and Co; 200 bales wool, G Toolseedas.

Eden Hall s—152 cwts coir yarn, Shamjee Nurpall; 2,000 cwts wheat, G Ramjee; 125 cwts coir yarn, R Amerchand; 55 bales wool, C Jooma and Co.

Bellagio s—200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 1,000 cwts wheat, Jaitha Dhunjee; 2,000 cwts wheat, Ramjee Ebjee.

For Havre.

Labourdonnais s—100 bales cotton, Durst and Co.

Brema s—4000¼ cwts rapeseed, E D Sasoon Co; 1,050¼ cwts horns, R Kaderbhoy; 4161 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 2,001 cwt rapeseed, David Sassoon and Co; 6,000 cwts wheat, and 4,001 cwts linseed, Finlay, Muir and Co.

For Hull.

Urbino s—3,999 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, John Fachiri; 6,000 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, Itcharam Harjiwandas.

Red Cross s—4,000 cwts wheat, Itcharam Harjiwandas.

For Hamburg.

Ehrenfels s—110 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

For Antwerp.

Kt of St George s—4,002 cwts linseed, and 10,000 cwts wheat, J C Bushby and Co.

For Naples.

R Rubattino s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

For Marseilles.

Imaum s—100 bales cotton, Durst and Co; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

For Genoa.

R Rubattino s—1,050 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

Bellagio s—100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 2,000 cwts gingellyseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

For Calcutta.

Palanecotta s—250 bales cotton, B Hurdyal.

For Hongkong.

Bisagno s—200 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 500 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 300 cwts sandalwood and 100 bales twist, C Ebram; 300 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 59 cwts sharkfins and 2½ cwts fishmaws, J M Lowjeebhoy; 350 bales twist, N B Mody and Co; 28 bales cotton, E Shapurjee; 500 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 100 bales twist, D M Petit, Sons and Co; 101 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 81 tons old iron, R Tyebjee and Co.

For Shanghai.

Gwalior s—115 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co; 17½ cwts gardalloo, J M Lowjeebhoy; 68 bales twist, John Fleming and Co; 71½ cwts sandalwood, F M Chinal and Co; 50 bales twist, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 25 bales twist, G Singhanee; 25 bales twist, D T Mooljee and Co.

Bisagno s—600 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 200 bales twist, C Ebram.

For Kobe.

Gwalior s—240 bales cotton, Sassoon J David and Co; 250 bales cotton, Dinshaw D Currance Co; 120 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

Bisagno s—20 bales twist, Framroze Rustom Papa.

For Yokohama.

Gwalior s—10 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.

Bisagno s—100 bales twist, The National S and W Co; 60 bales twist, F Rustom Papa.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steam-ship City of Edinburgh, 2,102 tons, Captain W Frame, sailed yesterday for Batavia in ballast.

The B I S N Co's steam-ship Fazilka, 2,698 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports with a general cargo.

The steam-ship Ehrenfels, 1,521 tons, Captain C G Kayser, sailed yesterday for Hamburg and Bremen, with a general cargo and 6 deck passengers.

The schooner Falle Issilamo, 99 tons, Nacoda, cleared yesterday for Mozambique and Quillemane, with a general cargo and 30 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's steam-ship Loodiana, 2,140 tons, Captain C Hugill, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo, and two deck passengers.

The steam-ship Taif, 878 tons, Captain J Hannah, arrived in harbour yesterday from Marmugoa, with a general cargo, Mrs Trinigan and child as cabin and 13 deck passengers.

The steam-ship Kt of St George, 2,299 tons, Captain J Bevis, arrived in harbour on Sunday last from Tyne with a cargo of 5,579 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

The steam-ship Avola, 2,415 tons, Captain F Newell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff with a cargo of 4,797 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

The steam-ship Kt of St John, 2,248 tons, Captain A Billett, arrived in harbour on Sunday last from Cardiff with a cargo of 3,336 tons coals and 183 tons coke. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

The steamer Ceylon of Imperial Light Service of Ceylon and Menica, Commander Lieut A Channer, R N, arrived in harbour on Sunday night from Colombo, which port she left on the 30th Dec. She has come here to be docked for repairs, and will remain for about three weeks. During the voyage she experienced fine weather.

### VESSELS IN DOCKS.—January 5.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | Sheds. | Company or Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| S.S. Urbino | 1542 | Kerr | B | F Muir & Co. |
| " Calder | 400 | Fairweather. | C | B & P S N Co. |
| " Ehrenfels | 1517 | Kayser | D | Glade & Co. |
| " Mobile s | 916 | Hughes | D | B & P S N Co. |
| " Brema | 1205 | Otts | K | Glade & Co. |
| " Raventhaler. | 1857 | Hausen | N | Glade & Co. |
| " City of Edinburgh | 2102 | Frame | O | Sir C Forbes & Co. |
| " La Bourdonais | 1274 | Schmitz | O | M Maritimes & Co. |

VICTORIA DOCK.

| | | | No. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| S.S. Roumania | 2207 | Laird | 2 | W & A Graham & Co. |
| " R. Rubattino | 3066 | Merelo | 3 | F Bozzoni. |
| " Bisagno s | 1499 | Orengo | 3 | F Bozzoni. |
| " Gwalior | 1602 | Cole | 4 | P & O Co. |
| " Akbar | 1441 | Baldwin | 7 | Hajee Cassum. |
| " Bellagio | .. | Blacklock | 9 | W. & A. Graham & Co |
| " Eden Hall | 2273 | Jones | 11 | E Bates & Co. |
| " Chiltern | 832 | Starkey | 15 | E T Co. |

### ARRIVALS.

| Jan. | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | Avola (s) | Newell | Cardiff, Dec 9. |
| | Taif (s) | Hannah | Marmugoa. |
| | Siam (s) | Weighell | Aden, Dec 30. |
| | Ceylon (s) | Channer | Colombo, Dec 30. |
| | Loodiana (s) | Hugill | Calcutta, Dec 18. |

### DEPARTURES.

| Jan. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | Arabia (s) | Gimblett | Persian Gulf. |
| | Fazilka (s) | Livingstone. | Calcutta. |
| | Cy of Edinburgh (s) | Frame | Batavia. |
| | Ehrenfels (s) | Kayser | Hamburg, &c. |

The schooner Falle Issilamo, Nacoda, obtained her port clearance yesterdy for Mozambique and Quillemane.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Raventhaler, for Port Said.
" Labourdonnais, for Aden via Karachi.
" Kt. of St. George, for Antwerp.
" Palamcotta, for Calcutta, &c.
" Baghdad, for Persian Gulf.
" Kapurthala, for Karachi, &c.

### CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dec. | | | |
| 30 | Nizam s | Burleigh | Bombay, Dec 12. |
| | Chusan s | Thompson | London, Nov 27. |
| | Cy. of Canterbury s. | Whish | Liverpool, Nov 23. |
| | Lawada s. | Russell | Bombay, Dec 18. |
| | Kasara s | Pearson | Rangoon, Dec 23. |
| 31 | Clan Drummond s | Harrison | Bombay, Dec 22. |
| | Navarino s | Bergemann | London, Nov 23. |
| | Patna s | Phillips | Moulmein, Dec 25. |
| Jan. | | | |
| 1 | Glenfinlas, ship | Davies | New York, Aug 31. |
| | Virawa s | Jones | Bombay, Dec 22. |
| | Booldana s | Wood | Bombay, Dec 20. |
| | Medusa s | Costanzo | Trieste, Nov 15. |

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 30.—Steamer Baroda, and ship Phuttel Barry.
Dec. 31.—Steamer Pongola.
Jan. 1.—Steamers Lord Charlemont, Pundua and Java, and ship Argus.

### ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

| Date. | Vessel. (Arrivals.) | Commander. | From. | Date. | To. (Departures.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| December. | | | | | |
| 6 | Tenessarim I G | Falle | Zeilla | | .... |
| 8 | Mariner H M's | Arbuthnot | Somali coast. | | .... |
| 18 | Lyell | Gibb | Cardiff | 24 | Elephant Point F O. |
| 19 | Raisby | Parker | Cardiff | 20 | Calcutta |
| 22 | R Rubattino. | Merello | Genoa | 22 | Bombay |
| 23 | Peshawar | Wheler | London | 23 | Bombay |
| | Gorji | Miller | Bussorah | 24 | London |
| 24 | Ava | Chabaud | Marseilles | | Zanzibar |
| | Electra | Smith | Perim | | .... |
| | India | Day | London | 24 | Calcutta |
| | Tuna | Lovell | Berbera | 26 | Zeilla |
| 25 | Isla de Panay | Baste | Liverpool | 25 | Manilla |
| | Amizade (Brig) | Fukeer Sumsoon | Delagoa Bay. | | |
| | Clyde | Parfitt | Bombay | 25 | London |
| | Zeeland | De Goed | Rotterdam | | Batavia |
| | Woodcock | Craig | Hodeida | 26 | Berbera |
| | Siam | Weighell | Perim | 30 | Bombay |
| | Iraouwaddy | Flandin | Marseilles | 25 | China |
| 26 | Tenesserim | Pagan | Rangoon | 26 | Port Said F O |
| | Stork H M's | Balfour | Seychelles | 30 | Malta |
| | Ziga-Zag | Burtow | Hodeida | 29 | Suez |
| | Australasian. | Simpson | Melbourne | 26 | London |
| | Ebro | Morgan | Kurrachee | 27 | Hull |
| | Singapore | Parodi | Bombay | | Genoa |
| 27 | Angerton | Marris | Adelaide | 28 | London |
| | Isla de Mindanao | Galiana | Manilla | 27 | Liverpool |
| | Habsburg | Thumann | Sydney | 28 | Bremen |
| 28 | Glen Eagles | Park | Newyork | | China |
| | Pathan | Roy | Sydney | | London |
| | Venezia | Barabino | Mussowa | 29 | Mussowa |
| | Sculptor | McAllister | Jeddah | | Kurrachee |
| 30 | Kerbela | Meganis | London | 30 | Kurrachee |

Aden, December, 30.

## DAILY IMPORTS.—January 5.

From Glasgow.

Clan Graham s—58 cases whisky, Cutler Palmer and Co.

Armenia s—3 puncheons whisky, Treacher and Co.

City of Edinburgh s—110 cases whisky, D. Cowasjee; 30 cases gingerwine and 25 cases whisky, D Dadabhoy; 195 cases whisky, Jamsetjee Framjee; 5 cases confectionery, C. Essajee.

Roumania s—5 cases whiskey, and 250 cases ale, Cutler Palmer and Co; 330 cases whisky, &c., D Cowasjee; 55 cases whisky, Manockjee Pestonjee; 200 cases whisky and 10 hogsheads stout, Eduljee Bazonjee; and 7 cases provision, &c., Treacher and Co.

From Liverpool.

Wistow Hall s—31 cases stout, Jamsetje Nowrojee; 60 cases stout, Jamsetjee Framjee.

City of Perth s—1 Hogshead brandy, Eduljee Bomonjee.

From London.

Pekin s—103 cases whisky, sherry, &c, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Peninsular s—13 cases gingerwine, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Huzara s—30 cases port invalids, Cutler Palmer and Co.

From Marseilles.

R Rubattino s—51 cases brandy, Edulji Bazonjee.

From Charente.

Rohilla s—60 cases brandy, D P Batha and Co.

From Bordeaux.

Kirby Hall s—140 cases brandy, B and A Hormusjee.

The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap.—Pure, Mild and Emolient—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency and is particularly valuable in hot Climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents—Treacher and Co., Bombay.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

POCKET ANEROIDS, or Barometers, measuring altitudes from 10 to 20,000 feet, in nickel silver and standard silver cases, shape and size of a Watch, at Rs. 25, Rs. 30, Rs. 35, Rs. 40, Rs. 55, Rs. 65 to Rs. 130.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

ELEPHANTA.—The Fine New Steam-Launch "VICTORIA," runs frequently to the Island. Fare Rs. 5, and is AVAILABLE FOR PICNICS. For Terms apply to THOS. COOK AND SON, Rampart Row.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. Lord Reay, late Governor of Bombay.

PEARSE and Co. are REMOVING SHORTLY from CHURCH GATE STREET to the SIRDAR'S PALACE, APOLLO ROAD.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

RECEIVED FEW KOSMOPHON ACCORDIANS, with Harmonish clockwork and dampers, with 8 Bills. Rs. 25—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

FOR CHOLERA and DIARRHOEA, the best, cheapest, and most reliable Remedy is Motivala's DIARRHŒA DROPS. Price 4 and 8 Annas per Phial. For certificates of cures effected in different parts of India see handbills, which can be had of S. B. Motivala, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, ARAB HORSE, over 14·2, to drive and ride. About Rs. 400. "X Z," care of this Paper.

WANTED, BOARD and LODGING in Byculla. Apply, stating terms, to "Z," care of this Office.

WANTED, 2 COOKS, STEWARDS, and SERVANTS for H. M. S. Reindeer. Must be Europeans. Apply on board between 10 and 12. References required.

FOR SALE.—At Rawal Pindi, R. A. Saddlery, uniform, tent, general outfit, &c. Apply to Colonel BURGESS, R. A.

ENGLISH HOTEL, FORT, BOMBAY.—Rooms cool, airy and commodious. Terms moderate.

MAHABLESHWAR.—"FOUNTAIN HOTEL," patronized by the present Commander-in-Chief, is the only one on the Hill having best sets of thoroughly ventilated rooms, facing west, and commanding excellent view. First class Cuisine. Rates moderate.

FOR SALE.—A well bred Chesnut WALER Mare, very handsome, 16 hands high, very quiet in single and double harness and splendid trotter. Apply to CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN and Co.

"FORGET-ME-NOT".—New and Pretty Polka by J. David. One of the prettiest Polkas of the Season, Re. 1-4—S. ROSE & Co., 33, Rampart Row, Bombay.

THE BYCULLA SCOTTISH SCHOOL will be REOPENED on TUESDAY next, the 6th instant. Applications to be lodged with Mr. JAMES MACDONALD, Head Master.

THE JOHN CONNON SCHOOL (opposite the Queen's Statue) will be REOPENED also on TUESDAY next, the 6th inst. Applications to be lodged with Mr. JAMES MACDONALD, Head Master.

OUR MONTHLY PRICE LIST for January is now ready, and will be sent free to any Address on Application.—LAIDLAW & WHITEAWAY, 47, Esplanade, Bombay.

JUST PUBLISHED.—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1891.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound. Price Rs. 5. Postage, 4 Annas.—*Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL is now situated on the summit of the Hill in Lanowli Woods. Largest Upper Storied BUNGALOW in the neighbourhood. Open all round. Large and airy rooms. Excellent table. Conveyances to meet passengers by every train. Apply, PROPRIETOR, Gymkhana Hotel, Lanowli.

WILLIAM COOPER, LITHOGRAPHER and ENGRAVER, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, undertakes to execute Visiting, Wedding and Menu Cards, Ball Programmes, Share Certificates, Mill Labels, &c. Works guaranteed. European finish at rates to suit all.

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NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are WARNED that on the occasion of the BALLOON ASCENT at CHINCHPOOGLY, on the EVENING of WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, the PAREL ROAD will be CLOSED to CARRIAGE TRAFFIC between the Great Eastern Mill and Kala Chowkey Roads. Carriages of persons passing north, and who do not intend to view the Ascent should, therefore, take the Haines and Arthur Roads, and those of persons going south the Kala Chowkey and Mount Roads. Carriages of persons going into the Balloon Enclosure will be parked along Parel Road, those of persons not alighting along the DeLisle, Chinchpoogly and Parel Tank Roads.

W. H. WILSON, Colonel,
Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 5th January, 1891.

EXTRACTS out of Numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE :—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara :—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Goilkera :—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore :—All the cases tried upon have recovered.—Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c., at Re. 1.

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AND

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

FOR

1891.

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Of Castes and occupations ;
Of the different eras and systems of chronology ;
Of Seasons crops, and land tenures ;
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NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

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# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 5.

THE latest commercial and financial advices to hand through Reuter were included in our report under Saturday evening's date, and our news this evening under the above head is entirely of a local or provincial character.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Public Deposits at Head Office | Inc. | Rs. | 46,875 |
| " " Branches | Dec. | " | 1,01,933 |
| Other Deposits | " | " | 16,96,960 |
| Government Securities | " | " | 1,19,392 |
| Loans | " | " | 1,01,352 |
| Bills Discounted | Inc. | " | 5,33,449 |
| Cash with other Banks | " | " | 63,310 |
| Cash and Currency Notes | Dec. | " | 23,87,217 |

For the reason given last week, to which may perhaps be added the expectation of increased financial requirements, with the opening of the New Year, the Presidency Banks' Cash Balance, according to the Statement of Affairs issued this afternoon, had decreased by 23¾ lakhs since the date of the previous Return. This falling off is considerably more than double that disclosed at the end of the preceding week ; but the actual expansion in the trade demand new shown is really a lakh less than was then apparent, (when the net increase of 24¾ lakhs had been counterbalanced to a great extent by an increase in Government Deposits) for, as will be seen from the figures which we give above, although all the items which go to indicate the state of trade requirements show an increase in that direction, the total addition is about 23½ lakhs, the principal movement having been in Private Deposits and Bills Discounted.

COTTON.—This market has remained quiet in tone, and with prices in about the level of last week's quotations, but rather more business has been passing, the purchases, chiefly for local account, summing up a little over 3,000 bales. These have consisted mainly of Julgaum, at Rs. 173 ; Khangaum, at Rs. 180½-82 ; Akola and Ginned, at Rs. 180-7 ; Akote Ginned, at Rs. 178-80¼ ; Barsee, at Rs. 197 ; and Bengals, at Rs. 160-71¼ ; with smaller parcels of Pachora, at Rs. 168 ; Chalisgaum, at Rs. 165 ; Dhulia, at Rs. 163-4 ; and Belattee, at Rs. 177 per candy.

The official telegrams from the Cotton growing districts to hand this morning report the absence of any appearance of rain, and the prevalence of bright seasonable weather all over the area. Picking was general in the Bengal and Oomrawattee circles, but it is stated that arrivals at Dhulia, in the latter circle were insignificant, owing to the higher rates ruling in surrounding markets. Cotton picking had also become general in the Broach district, where the weather was bright and cool ; and it had partially begun in some districts of the Dhollera circle, while, at Bhownugger, Cotton was already arriving in small quantities.

WHEAT remains firm in tone, but with only a moderate business doing, and prices for all descriptions all quoted as before.

SEEDS have been taken for export to a small extent only, and on the basis of previous rates at which the market is steady.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton | 9,143 | bales. |
| Wheat | 20,233 | cwt. |
| Linseed | 5,823 | " |
| Gingelly | 6,991 | " |
| Groundnuts | 1,226 | " |
| Castor Seed | 529 | " |

FREIGHTS are quiet, but steady. Business has been done for prompt shipment of Wheat and Seeds, at 17s. for Havre, and 16s. 6d. per ton, for Havre.

EXCHANGE opened this morning with an easy feeling at a decline of ⅛d. from Saturday's closing quotations, and a further fall to the same extent took place during the day. A few private Bills were placed, and a line of three months' sight Credits was done, at 1s. 6⅞d., for February delivery ; but not much Bank remittance has been taken. At closing, 1s. 6¼d. was named for Bank Demand, for March delivery, and Credits, for January, at 1s. 6 11-16d., with ready rates as follows :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills on Demand | | 1s. 6 5-16 to ¼d. | per rupee |
| Do. | Telegraphic | 1s. 6 1-16d. | " |
| Do. | 3 months' sight | 1s. 6 9-16 to ½d. | " |
| Credits | do. | 1s. 6¾d. | " |
| Francs | do. | 1·95¾ to 196 | " |

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—With the settlement of the monthly account to-day a further material advance has taken place in the price of Four per cents. A small business was done for Money at 104 11-16, when the rate hardened, and eventually advanced to 104⅞ to 15-16, at which, it closed, with the February account quoted at 104 9-16 ; and 4½ per cents at 107, nominal.

SHARES.—Cotton Mill Scrip has been firm at higher rates in a few cases. Press Shares are quiet at our quotations. Miscellaneous Shares are quiet, and unchanged in value.

## TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

JANUARY 5.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect Via Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect Via Suez, perfect.
America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

West Coast route to Cape interrupted between Benguela and Mossamedes. All traffic via Natal.

Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.

## FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. on the 5th January, 1891.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

| Via | Latest Dates. D. | H. | M. | Time occupied in transmission. Hours. | Minutes. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Turkey | 5 | 10 | 9 a.m. | 2 | 53 |
| Teheran | 5 | 1 | 50 p.m. | ... | 14 |
| Suez | 5 | 2 | 10 p.m. | ... | 29 |

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending on 8 p.m., on 5th January, 1891.

| | Maximum Time. H. | M. | Minimum Time. H. | M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| From Calcutta | 3 | 56 | ... | 4 |
| " Kurrachee | ... | 18 | ... | 1 |
| " Madras | ... | 22 | ... | 1 |

## THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, JANUARY 4.

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 p.m. | 73·3 |

MONDAY, JANUARY 5.

| | |
|---|---|
| 6 a.m. | 69·4 |
| 10 a.m. | 74·1 |
| 2 p.m. | 81·1 |
| 4 p.m. | 80·5 |

## BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 3rd January as compared with the statement of the 27th December 1890 :—

| | Dec. 27. Rs. | Jan. 3. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| **LIABILITIES.** | | |
| Capital | 1,00,00,000 | 1,00,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities | 33,00,000 | 33,00,000 |
| Public Deposits at Head Office | 61,83,361 | 62,30,236 |
| Do. do. at Branches | 25,30,395 | 24,28,462 |
| Other Deposits | 6,26,21,746 | 6,09,24,786 |
| Post Bills | 6,374 | 6,374 |
| Cash Credits, undrawn | 3,47,789 | 1,46,191 |
| Rs. | 8,49,89,665 | 8,30,36,049 |
| **ASSETS.** | | |
| Govt. & other authorized Securities | 78,54,543 | 77,35,151 |
| Cash Credits on do. do. | 14,36,275 | 14,93,079 |
| Loans do. do. | 17,59,933 | 16,58,581 |
| Current Accounts overdrawn | 1,689 | 2,407 |
| Bills Discounted and purchased | 1,47,33,977 | 1,52,67,426 |
| Stamps, &c. | 30,805 | 30,869 |
| Dead Stock ... Rs. 6,76,949 | | |
| Amt. applied in reduction .. 2,85,000 | | |
| | 3,91,949 | 3,91,949 |
| Bullion | .... | .... |
| Cash Balances with Correspondents | 4,18,938 | 4,82,248 |
| Cash and Currency Notes | 5,83,61,556 | 5,59,74,339 |
| Rs. | 8,49,89,665 | 8,30,36,049 |

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

### EUROPE.

BIRTH.

HOLMES—Dec 15, at Devonshire-road, Princes-park, Liverpool, wife of Surg-Maj R A K Holmes, of Lucknow, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

FELTWELL—COLE—Dec 8, at St Saviour's Church, Eastbourne, J W Feltwell, of Darjeeling, to Mary Jane Scott, daughter of late J B Cole, of H M Ordnance.

RUCK-KEENE—REILLY—Dec 11, at St Mary Abbot's, Kensington, Capt G Ruck-Keene, R N, of Newick, Sussex, to Flo a Christian, daughter of late Capt R L Reilly, Madras Staff Corps, of Scarvagh, co Down, Ireland, and the Dowager Countess of Roden.

WHITEHEAD—WADE—Dec 16, at St Jude's, South Kensington, Alfred North Whitehead, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, son of Rev A Whitehead, to Evelyn Ada Maud Rice, daughter of A R Wade, late Capt, 72nd Highlanders.

DEATHS.

BOWLES—Dec 12, at Gullunder, Bengal, Henry Cator Bowles, Maj, Rifle Brig, son of Lieut-Col H O Bowles, St Helen's, Bideford.

CREWE—Dec 13, at Devonshire-terrace, Hyde-park, Col R Crewe, late Madras Army, aged 74.

HEWITT—Dec 15, at Upper Phillimore place, Kensington, Elizabeth Henrietta Hewitt, widow of late Col F Hewitt, Bengal Army, and daughter of late Henry Hewitt, of Cork, aged 82.

### BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

CAMPBELL—January 4, at Claremont, Malabar Hill, the wife of R. S. Campbell, of a son.

DEATH.

COOPER—January 5, Homy, third son of the late Mr. Cowasjee Nerwanjee Cooper, and son-in-law of Framjee D. Bahadhurjee, aged 30. Deeply regretted.

### OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

SPANKIE—December 31, at "Kenilworth," Lahore, the wife of D A Spankie, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BADCOCK—PERKINS—December 29, at All Saints' Church, Lucknow, by the Rev W F Thompson, Alexander James Badcock, eldest son of Brigadier-General A R Badcock, C B, to Marie Elizabeth, second daughter of Major-General Æneas Perkins, C B, R E, Commanding Oudh District.

COX—ADCOCK—December 29, at St Thomas' Church, Saharanpore, by the Rev C B Westerhout, Thomas Turton Cox, Locomotive Department, North-Western Railway, to Isabella Elizabeth, eldest daughter of W Adcock, Locomotive Department, North-Western Railway, Saharanpore.

GREY—REECE—December 28, at the Cathedral, Madras, by the Very Rev Archdeacon Browne, F W Grey, Manager of the Nundydroog Gold Mine, Kolar Gold Fields, to Annie Alexandra, daughter of the late Henry Reece, M R C S.

SYMES—COX—December 29, at St Thomas' Church, Saharanpore, by the Rev C B Westerhout, George Ernest Symes, Permanent Way Inspector (S S District), North-Western Railway, to Hannah Thompson, youngest daughter of the late William Cox, Locomotive Department, North-Western Railway, Saharanpore.

DEATH.

DEVEREUX—December 26, at Shahjehanpore, George Henry Devereux, aged 46 years.

# The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1891.

A VERY interesting account of the piercing of the Amran appears under the initials of "E. B." in the *Calcutta Review* of January. The article, written by one who is evidently an engineering expert, naturally dwells much on technical details, and does not indulge at any great length with the political aspects of the undertaking. It would be as well perhaps if he had avoided the temptation, to which he has once or twice yielded, to say unkind things of the Government which in 1881, reversing the policy of their predecessors, stopped the progress of the Kandahar Railway which had been begun during Lord Lytton's Viceroyalty. Lord Hartington as Secretary of State for India is able to bear the full responsibility for that step, which was in logical accordance with his declared opinion that Lord Lytton was an example of everything which a Viceroy of India ought not to be. Lord Salisbury's recommendation to those who had to understand the problems of frontier policy to "study large maps" would have saved Lord Lytton's Government from its greatest *fiasco* had the advice been tendered before instead of after the mischief was done. The object in view when the Hurnai line was begun was to facilitate the carrying out of the ill-conceived policy of dismembering Afghanistan. Lord Lytton's advisers calculated that this feat would cost not more than two millions sterling, but they were astounded to find that even the attempt to effect it had cost twenty millions, and had endangered the existence of the thirty-thousand men, left in the air in Afghanistan, without means of transport to maintain their communication with India. It was the difficult task of the new Government to extricate the Army and the Empire from unforeseen difficulties which they had no hand in bringing about. Sir Lepel Griffin negotiated with Abdul Rahman an arrangement which put an end to pressing difficulties. To have continued the construction at that time of the Kandahar Railway, the avowed purpose of which was to assist in effecting the separation of that province from Afghanistan, would have been a fatuous blunder. It is as well to clear the ground by recalling the renunciation of the original purpose of the Kandahar Railway before proceeding to show, as we shall presently do, that in the subsequent resumption of that costly and difficult strategic line the purpose was no longer hostile to the interests of the Amir of Cabul, but was a measure indispensible to the fulfilment of our obligations to safeguard the rights of his *gadi* against external aggression. It is essential to make this point clear if India and Afghanistan are to gain from the completion of the Khojak tunnel all the advantages now within easy reach of the Governments and peoples of both countries.

The strategic railway northwards from Ruk has been in progress from the year 1879, and is completed to Killa Abdulla, at the foot of the Khojak Range, some sixty miles beyond Quetta. From that point the line is now being carried forward to Chaman, some twelve miles on the further side of the mountain range. That grassy valley is more than half-way between Quetta and Kandahar. The ultimate object of the extension is indicated clearly enough by the fact that railway material, sufficient to complete the line to Kandahar, has been carried forward over the mountain and stored at Chaman, by a temporary funicular railway, in anticipation of the piercing of the tunnel, and there stored in readiness for any renewal of Russian activity in the direction of Afghanistan. The railway could be laid down over the plain intervening between Chaman and Kandahar in two or at most in three months, the only difficulty presenting itself being some rough ground in the immediate vicinity of Kandahar. The completion of the railway linking Kandahar with great Indian trunk lines is an affair of ten or twelve weeks' labour. The apparently insuperable obstacles which confronted the Engineers in 1879 have been in the interval surmounted at immense cost and with great labour. What remains to be done is the easiest portion of the line, and all the material is at hand whenever the signal shall be given. The Hurnai route was first decided upon ; it being considered preferable to the Bolan route for the reason that though more costly and difficult, it gave greater power of permanence. The works were suspended in 1881, the Afghan troubles being then appeased by successful diplomacy. In 1883 the Government of Lord Ripon ordered the construction of a military road along the Hurnai route as a measure of precaution against future frontier complications, but with a view to avoid the risk of arousing Afghan susceptibilities the intention to make a railway along that route was for the time being laid aside. In 1885 the Penjdeh affair changed the whole aspect of affairs on the North West Frontier. The works on the Hurnai route received a vigorous impulsion with a view to the completion of the railway originally designed. The line of the Bolan Pass was also decided upon, and in two years both lines were carried into Quetta. A single line has since been carried thence to Gulistan, some forty miles to the north, and thence to Killa Abdulla. Quetta is 5,600 feet above the sea, Killa Abdulla being some two hundred feet less. Thence the part of the line now in progress ascends to a level of 6,400, feet. where the great tunnel through the Amran begins. This great work is two-and-a-half miles long, and will have cost when finished over a million of money. In length it cannot compare with Mount Cenis, which is nearly eight miles long and cost two millions six hundred thousand pounds ; but the elevation above the sea level is nearly double that of the great Alpine tunnel, and the difficulties arising from the distances from which materials and workmen had to be brought make the achievement of boring the Amran one of the greatest feats in railway engineering, and establishes the reputation of Mr. F. L. O'Callaghan, who planned and commenced the works, and of Mr. G. P. Rose who is carrying them to a successful conclusion. On the 17th April, 1888, the tunnel was begun, and exactly two years afterwards the piercing was completed. The mountain bored through is composed of clay slate and shale and clay ; the softness of the mass added enormously to the cost and difficulty, it being necessary to timber the roof and sides of the boring. Fifty English miners were engaged by the Secretary of State and sent out under contract to enable this portion of the work to be properly done. Thousands of Afghans, Persians, Arabs, and men from the north of India found employment and good wages as navvies. The whole tunnel is lined with brick work or stone masonry, set in Portland cement brought from England. Two-thirds of the tunnel is now arched and complete ; the date fixed for the completion of the whole tunnel is July of the present year. The work of boring was carried on from both ends and from two shafts let down from the depressions in the mountain giving six faces to attack. The electric light enabled relays to work continuously, the only interruption being due to the flooding of one of the divisions by water, which ultimately however was got under control and guarantees a sufficient supply of water for this section of the railway

In July next the frontier railway will have been completed to Chaman, and there for the time being it will come to an abrupt end. No trade of any value is likely to find its way to or from Chaman, which is sixty miles from Kashmir, the centre of a fairly fertile and populous province. The prohibitive duties levied by the Amir on every camel-load of goods, exported or imported, forbids the hope that traffic of any value can be obtained at Chaman. "E. B." says quite simply that the piling up of material for eight miles of railway at Chaman has a moral effect that is incalculable. That we can well believe. It has the same moral effect as the sword suspended by a thread over the head of Damocles and is a menace which cannot fail to have a disquieting and irritating effect on the nerves of every Afghan. The railway to Killa Abdulla and to Chaman is of no present substantial benefit ; the contingent advantages which it would confer if a new aggression threatened the Amir with the loss of another Penjdeh are not likely to loom largely on the Pathan imagination while all is quiet on the Oxus. It would be far better to come without delay to a clear understanding with the Amir as to the purpose of the railway, and either get him to consent to its completion as part of the measures for the defence of Afghanistan against northern aggression, or else set his mind at rest by removing the piled material to a decent distance from his frontier. Why not suggest to his Highness that he should place himself on the level of other potentates of enlightenment and enterprise who have themselves welcomed the construction of railways in their dominions ? The Emperor of Russia has not imperilled his independence by making railways almost to the Afghan frontier ; the Sultan of Turkey and the Shah of Persia have sought the help and the money of railway projectors who are ready to place at their services all the resources of locomotive civilization, which add to the prosperity of people, and contribute to the grandeur and the personal convenience of Princes. The Amir of Afghanistan prides himself, and not without reason, on his natural aptitude for mechanics ; he delights in all the works of the civil engineer To a ruler with a turn for engineering the opportunity for distinguishing himself by opening up his country with railways is one that should prove alluring, especially if it were made attractive by the prospect of continuing for another period the lucrative and satisfactory relations with the Government of India which have filled his cofters for so many years. Since the conference at Rawal Pindi in 1885 Abdul Rahman has received in hard cash twenty-five lakhs a year, and presents of cannon, rifles, and ammunition which have stocked his arsenals without any cost to his own treasury. Is it not time that his Highness should see the advisability of making some return for these large donations ? A treaty of commerce limiting the amount of the *bakshish* levied on every bale of goods going across the frontier, inward or outward, would bring to the Afghan treasury a large return in customs receipts. With this source of revenue available it might be possible to dispense with the money allowance which is now paid by the Indian tax-payer to keep the Amir's Government in funds. If the allowance in question is to be continued for another few years, it is surely reasonable to stipulate that Kashmir and not Chaman shall be the terminus of the Quetta-Peshin Railway. The Amir might very well elect to make the extension himself, allocating to that work portion of the subsidy which he now receives ; if he recoiled from the cost, it would be for him to offer sufficient inducement to the Government of India to provide the necessary capital to prolong the railway to Kashmir. Anything would be better than the present dead lock.

PAPERS to hand by yesterday's mail bring news of what is described as an interesting missionary movement. It has originated within the walls of Trinity College, Dublin, and certainly does that institution credit. A body of men, the number of whom is not stated, expressed a desire to carry on a mission "in some place where they might be allowed to work together and maintain their connection with Dublin University." How to accomplish this was for some time not very clear, but at last the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel has come to the rescue and has offered to contribute a hundred pounds per annum per man and the College Committee forty pounds per man. The *Dublin Express*, in mentioning these facts, adds "that the missionaries will get no settled stipend." Considering that Pastor Haegart of the Sonthal Medical Mission draws only forty rupees per month and flourishes besides doing as good if not better work than most missionaries, £140 per annum per man for the maintenance of an indefinite number in a combined missionary chummery does not seem suggestive of any serious lack of creature comforts. Nor does the observation that they will get no settled stipend over and above the £140 give rise to any fear that there will be any necessity to call for extraneous assistance. The missionaries are to be located in "Chatanagpore in India" according to the home papers. Chota Nagpore, we presume is meant, and the other side of India is to receive the benefit of their labours.

MR. J. F. HEWITT, a former well-known Indian official, is engaged preparing his book on Early Indian History for the press. He expects to finish his labours about the middle of February. Another retired civilian, Mr. A. H. Haggard, brother of the novelist, has lately returned to England from a visit to South Africa. He is interested in the South African Company, which he considers has a tremendous future before it. The prospects of the Imperial East Africa Company are, he thinks, in no way to be compared to those of the undertaking with which the name of Mr. Rhodes is identified. The Cape Premier is coming to pay an official visit to the English Premier. People in London are asking what Mr. Rhodes thinks of the Irish situation, and whether he would have contributed such a princely sum to the coffers of the National League if he had foreseen the present attitude of Mr. Parnell. It will be remembered that Mr. Rhodes gave his handsome contribution on the understanding that Mr. Parnell would consent to the retention of the Irish members at St. Stephen's and generally to accept a scheme of Home Rule that would form the nucleus of the federation of the Empire.

OUR London correspondent, writing on the 19th ult., says :—I ventured last week to warn your readers against accepting as absolutely trustworthy the reports respecting the alleged cowardice of the lascars employed on the ill-fated Nepaul. It now turns out that the behaviour of the crew was quite above reproach. The emphatic denial of the captain of the vessel is confirmed this morning in a letter to the *Times* by the only lady passenger on board at the time of the unfortunate accident. It is to be hoped that in future the London papers will be less eager to publish unsupported statements reflecting on the native sailors carried by the P. and O. steamers.

THE Commander-in-Chief of Bombay has much pleasure in publishing to the Army a telegram received from General Sir Frederick S. Roberts, Bart., V.C., G.C.B., G.C.I.E. :—

"Simla, 25th December 1890. Many thanks for kind telegram. I am delighted to receive the good wishes of the Bombay Army. A merry Christmas to you all."

THE bodies of two Mahomedan noblemen, which have been brought from Hyderabad, Deccan, are now lying at the Mogul Mosque, Sonapur Burial-ground, prior to despatch to Kerbella for interment there.

No better proof of the high credit of the Calcutta Corporation could be desired, writes the local paper, than the extraordinary success of the new five per cent. loan. Undoubtedly money is plentiful at present, but it is a notable circumstance that a call for Rs. 8,40,000 should have elicited tenders to the amount of upwards of sixty-five lakhs, at rates ranging as high 106 per cent. The entire loan, with the exception of Rs. 4,000, was subscribed by the Bank of Bengal at Rs. 105-14, the rate of the small sum mentioned being Rs. 106. The Bank of Madras tendered for five lakhs, at Rs. 105-4, while tenders at over Rs. 103 for six and three lakhs, respectfully, were received from the Agra Bank and the Alliance Bank of Simla and Calcutta. Although a small loan, it is an unusual piece of good fortune that it should be floated at six annas premium, to say nothing of the amount being tendered for eight times over.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* understands, that "no opportunity was available during the autumn session for Lieut.-Gen. Fraser to press forward the case of the Purchase Officers in Parliament. He has, however, made a full representation of the emergent position of the colonels on the Active List to the Secretary of State for War, urging the promises and 'honourable pledges' given to the Army which induced the House of Commons to pass the Act for the Abolition of Purchase in 1871, the recommendation of Lord Penzance's Commission in 1876, and the opinions of the highest authorities against simple selection and the reduction of the general officers' establishment below the number 275."

MR. CAINE, writes the *Pioneer*, has again shown how absolutely ignorant he is of the customs of the country in which he has now taken to airing his oratory during the cold weather. At the Social Conference held at Calcutta on Saturday, he told his native audience that marriage in England was regarded as a civil matter apart from religion, and he "wished to throw out the suggestion as to whether that could not be done here." If he had the slightest acquaintance with Hinduism, he would never have made such a foolish suggestion. Marriage is essentially a religious ceremony among the Hindus.

CONSEQUENT on a decision of the Court of Session that, following on the abolition of imprisonment for debt in Scotland, an arrest on a fugal warrant was illegal, the judges in the Court of Session at Edinburgh on Saturday Dec. 13 granted a reduction of the bond, signed by the Exhibition refreshment contractor, becoming security for Mr. Lee-Bapty's guarantee of £500 to the Edinburgh Exhibition. Mr. Lee Bapty has, therefore, got off "scot-free."

THE damage caused by the flood last summer in Bohemia is enormous. It is estimated at 7,000,000fl. The relief funds have amounted to rather more than half that sum. The Austrian Government has contributed 1,618,000fl., the Diet of Prague 1,500,000fl., and 500,000fl. have been raised by private subscription.

JOSEPH MAYER, who played the leading part in the Ober-Ammergau Passion Play, received 2,000 marks this year, which was 500 marks more than he got ten years ago, and this pittance of £100 was a payment for thirty most fatiguing performances, to say nothing of about fifty rehearsals.

IN a collection of manuscripts sold at Sotheby's recently was a poem of eighty lines, with the autograph of Robert Burns. It commences :—

"Their groves o' sweet myrtles let foreign lands reckon,
Their bright-beaming summers exalt the perfume ;
Far dearer to me yon lone glen o' green breckan,
Wi' the burn stealing under the lang yellow broom."

THE suicide is reported of a gentleman, said to be Colonel Gunn, late of the 1st. batt. 18th Hussars. According to the news to hand, the deceased embarked on board the steamer *Filia Percy* at Warrnambool, and just before the vessel reached Melbourne he was missed. He left letters to the purser and captain, which plainly told what had happened. The deceased wrote he had only 5s. That was not sufficient to pay for his passage, but he grimly said he "did not owe for the full passage, as he had only travelled a portion of the journey." He was seen to pass the man at the wheel during a heavy gale, after which the report of a pistol was heard. It was surmised that the colonel had hung over the rail of the steamer, shot himself, and then dropped into the sea.

# TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## THE IRISH FAMINE.

LONDON, JAN. 5.

The Viceroy of Ireland and Mr. Balfour have addressed an appeal to the newspapers on behalf of the distress in Ireland where the Poor Law restricts outdoor relief to the smallest holders of land.

Both letters deprecate reckless charity whereby the able-bodied are relieved without working in return. The appeal, therefore, is designed to assist families who are unable to profit by the relief works and to provide meals and clothes for school-children, who are otherwise prevented from attending school.

## TROOPING SERVICE.

The Troopship Euphrates sailed on Saturday for Bombay.

## THE SENATORIAL ELECTIONS IN PARIS.

The Senatorial elections have resulted in the Republicans wresting eight seats from the Reactionaries.

M. Jules Ferry has been elected for Vosges.

## THE SIKKIM GARRISON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 5.

Gnatong will be abandoned during the course of the year owing to repairs of the fort not being kept up; Pedong has been abolished as a base. At Guntok, in the heart of Sikkim, quarters for the garrison are to be built.

## BILL FOR THE MOORING OF SHIPS.

Sir David Barbour will shortly introduce a Bill empowering local Governments to control the mooring of ships at Indian ports at once entering a port even before mooring.

## CAPTURE OF ELEPHANTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DEC. 5.

About forty elephants were caught last week in the Kheddah, in the Mysore province. A second herd of twenty was also entrapped but liberated.

## THE POONA CAMP-OF-EXERCISE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JAN. 5.

As I informed you yesterday, the "general idea" that is to be worked out during the manœuvres in connection with the camp-of-exercise is that the enemy, after endeavouring to mislead the Poona Forces by sending a small fleet to Rutnagiri, lands at Bombay, and marches inland towards Poona. After crossing the Ghauts at Lonauli, the division is divided, one portion being sent on to occupy Ahmednagar, while the other proceeds towards Poona. Information of the appearance of the enemy's fleet off Ratnagiri having reached Poona, the Officer Commanding the Poona Brigade marches his Forces southward with the intention of holding the Mala Ghaut, but on subsequently learning that the enemy had landed at Bombay, and was marching inland, the Officer Commanding the Poona Forces withdraws his Brigade to Poona, and takes with him the Satara troops as well, leaving only just enough to hold the fort there.

The Poona Brigade, commanded by Colonel on the Staff A. M. Rawlins, R.A., with Captain C. A. Anderson, R.A., as Assist. Adjt.-Genl., is supposed to have crossed the Kartraj Ghaut yesterday afternoon, and to have bivouacked on the high ground, near Parbatti, for the night. Early this morning information was brought in to say that the enemy had camped for the night between Rawat village and the railway line on the north of the Pauna River, north-west of Dapuri. The Officer Commanding the Poona or Southern Force accordingly arranges to cover Kirkee, and moves towards Kirkee via Bamburda. When near Bamburda, the advance guard receives information that the whole of the enemy's force had been seen a short time previously near the village of Waked, on the Mula River, a few miles to the west of Dapuri. On hearing this, the Brigadier of the Southern Force decides upon advancing in the direction of Aundh, which is immediately to the north of Ganesh Khind, and close to the body-guard lines, the object being to gain possession of the ford there, and thus prevent the enemy from crossing the river.

The enemy, in the meanwhile, is supposed to have heard that the Poona Brigade had been recalled, and consequently be moved down by the Tathowra-Aundh Road, from Bombay side, with the object of occupying the pass over the Kartraj Ghaut, and so to prevent the return of the Poona Brigade to Poona. The point of his advanced guard was supposed to be close up to the northern bank of the Aundh ford at 10 a. m. to-day, the head of the main body at that time being further north, at the point where the Aundh Road is crossed by the track from Waked to Dapuri. Here the enemy's Commandant learns that he Poona Brigade crossed the Kartraj Ghaut last evening, and prepares for an attack.

Thus, at 10 a.m. to-day, the Northern Force, commanded by Colonel R. Currie, of the Poona Horse, with Captain R. I. Scallon, D. S. O., as Assist. Adjt.-Genl., was about a mile and a half on the other side of Aundh, on the Tathowra-Aundh Road; the Southern Force, commanded by Colonel A. M. Rawlins, R.A., at that time being about two miles to the south of Aundh, near Bamburda. The two Forces got orders to move at 10 o'clock. The Southern Force thereupon immediately despatched its advance guard to the village of Aundh, and by marching rapidly, a Squadron of the 3rd Light Cavalry, three guns, and the 10th Regiment N. I. arrived at Aundh, took possession of the village, and prepared to defend the ford, by the time the advance guard of the Nothern Force, consisting of one Squadron of the Poona Horse, two guns, and one Regiment of Infantry arrived on the opposite bank of the River. The advance guard of the Northern Force consequently had to retire, and about an hour subsequently, a portion of the main body of their brigade arrived they again attacked Aundh, but the advance guard of the Southern Force had already entrenched itself by that time and drove the enemy back. In the meantime the enemy had also detached a portion of its forces to march towards Dapuri with the object of seizing and destroying the bridge there. This body, consisting of a few squadrons of the Poona Horse and the 25th Regiment arrived at the bridge first, and held it, before any of the Southern Force could come up, but it was adjudged by the umpires that the detached portion of the Northern Force had not had time to destroy the bridge or had not had the implements with which to effect that object or both, before the Southern Force came up. The 3rd Cavalry arrived soon afterwards at the bridge, and finding it held by the enemy, proceeded to dislodge their opponents, sending some sections along the railway bridge close by. The R. H. A. and the Worcestershire and Royal Fusiliers arrived soon afterwards, and the enemy were forced to fall back, being strongly overpowered. The main body of the Northern Force then moved in the direction of the Dapuri Brewery, their advance guard which had been repulsed at Aundh forming the rear guard. The Southern Force advanced upon them to drive them back, and considerable fighting ensued at Dapuri.

The enemy having been driven back from the Dapuri Bridge retired in the direction of the Dapuri brewery, being followed up thither by the Poona Forces. A sharp engagement ensued in the vicinity of the brewery, the main party of the Poona Forces being in and near the brewery surrounded by the river; on the opposite bank of which the enemy was stationed. Fighting ceased at a quarter to one o'clock; and no definite decision being given as to the issue; in fact it was thought that the battle had been very evenly contested. Neither side having gained any material advantage, the engagement will be continued to-morrow morning at ten o'clock, when both the Forces will take up the same positions which they held when fighting ceased to-day. The object which the Northern Force has in view is to work round towards the "Two Sisters" and there to entrench itself and await the arrival of the Brigade, which it had detached after crossing the Ghauts and sent over to Ahmednagar. This imaginary Brigade is supposed to have been recalled, and is returning to join the enemy.

Major-General Solly-Flood being indisposed was not present to witness the fighting to-day, but Sir George Greaves, accompanied by the Adjutant General, the Quarter-Master General, Colonel Lloyd, Major Stopford, and Captain Peyton was out, and did some hard riding. His Excellency officiated as umpire-in-chief and saw a very great deal of what transpired.

A few mistakes were declared to have been made by some of the detached portions of both the Brigades, but Colonel Rawlins and Colonel Currie handled their troops splendidly, and worked their respective brigades in a clever manner. Major-General Pottinger was the principal umpire with the Northern Force, and Colonel Curteis principal umpire for the Southern Force. Several officers acted as assistant umpires on both sides. Many volunteers for this work were forthcoming. Field hospitals were out with the troops and bandsmen and others were exercised in stretcher bearing and ambulance drill, tin tickets being issued beforehand to several men who had to fall out as wounded. These tickets indicated the nature of the wound in each case, and proper treatment for each was given. The two Australian Officers, who were invited by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief to attend the camp have been unable to come.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON JAN. 3.

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| Exchange on India, 30 days' sight. | 1s. 6d. |
| 2¾ per cent, Consols for account... | 95⅞ |
| 3 per cent. French Rentes ......... | 95¼ |
| 4 per cent. Rupee Paper ............ | 81 |
| 4½ per cent. ,, ............ | 83 |
| 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan......... | 107½ |
| Bar Silver ........................... | 48½ |

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, JAN. 3.

The B.I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Manora left here this morning.

SUEZ, JAN. 3.

The Anchor line s. s. Asia, left Suez for Bombay on the morning of 3rd January.

ADEN, JAN. 3.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Huzara sailed here this morning.

PENANG, JAN. 5.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Teheran, (extra) left here for Bombay yesterday evening.

HONGKONG, JAN. 5.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Venetia, left here for Bombay yerterday afternoon.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Thibet arrived here this morning from Bombay.

COLOMBO, JAN. 5.

Mail steamer Peshawar from Bombay arrived.
Mail steamer Victoria from Aden arrived.

## THE CAMBAY DISTURBANCES.

Political Department.
Bombay Castle, 20th December 1890.

THE following is the text of the reply of the Bombay Government to the memorial adopted at a recent meeting on the subject of the above disturbances.

From W. Lee-Warner, Esqr., Secretary to Government, to Jagmohandas Vandrawandas, Esqr., Bombay.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 22nd of November, forwarding a memorial from some citizens of Bombay on the subject of misgovernment in Cambay.

2. The Governor in Council, I am to state, recognises fully the unusual importance of the painful incidents to which you refer, and if the rumours accepted by your memorialists as to the conduct of the troops and the excessive mortality and injury to the people had not already been disproved by careful and impartial inquiry, he would have recognised on receipt of your memorial the need for further inquiries. But, as matters stand, the various measures suggested by you had already been anticipated, and the decision of Government had actually been conveyed to his Highness the Navab on the 11th of October.

3. Under these circumstances and since absolute confidence has been re-established, the Governor in Council is apprehensive that no benefit would result from a departure from the well-known rule which treats the affairs of a foreign state as matters to be discussed with reserve, and with especial respect and consideration for the position of a sovereign in subordinate alliance with her Majesty. I am, however, to assure the citizens of Bombay, who have joined with you in forwarding this memorial, that, whilst British interests will be safely guarded, the rights of his Highness the Navab, and, above all, the liberties and happiness of his Highners's subjects, will be severally respected and promoted. I have, &c.,

(Sd.) W. LEE-WARNER,
Secretary to Government.

A meeting to discuss the reply was held last night. A report of the proceedings is held over.

AT a meeting at the London Chamber of Commerce on Dec. 17 Sir A. K. Rollit, M P., in the chair, Mr. E. A. Maund delivered a lecture on trade prospects with Zambesia. The lecturer stated that the occupation of this country was a natural expansion of our colonising instincts northward from Cape Colony. The soil was very fertile, the natives growing large crops of mealies, sweet potatoes, tobacco, and even tomatoes and potatoes. There was a great future in the corn and cattle trades. When English and Dutch farmers tilled these thousands of acres now lying idle, Mashonaland would become the granary of South Africa.

## ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 19.

THE fight between the rival factions in Ireland is being waged with the same fierceness that marked the tone of the discussions in Committee Room, No. 15. In fact, now that the venue has been changed, matters are worse or better as Unionists would say. In spite of a highly-coloured account of the closing scenes of the conference at St. Stephen's, the disputants never came to blows. In Ireland there has been one serious collision in which Mr. Davitt, the most pugnacious as he is the most consistent of the anti-Parnellites, was badly knocked about, and Mr. Parnell has temporarily lost the sight of one eye by a most ruffianly attack made upon him. There is a dispute as to whether the injury was caused by quicklime or a stone, but in the present temper of the lower classes in and about Kilkenny it is clear that they would not be fastidious in the choice of their weapons. Although every right-minded person sympathises with Mr. Parnell, he is greatly to blame for the personal violence that is being imported into the election contest in the famous town of Kilkenny. It is difficult to realise that the man who, for years past, has wrapped himself up in a cloak of impenetrable reserve and who, judged as a public man, could not be accused of want of dignity, is the same man who is now appealing to the worst prejudices of the "men of the hillsides." No doubt his appeals to the revolutionary element are limited to the desire to win a victory over his Irish opponents and not over the English people, but Mr. Parnell is playing with dangerous tools, as he may sooner or later find to his cost. I have described the editor of the *Labour World* as the most consistent of Mr. Parnell's foes. Immediately after the proceedings before Mr. Justice Butt terminated Mr. Davitt declared that the politician with the numerous *aliases* could no longer remain leader of the Irish party. Mr. Davitt is not hampered by speeches at Leinster Hall and elsewhere like some of the honourable gentlemen who are joined with him in hostility to their late chief. Mr. Davitt, though not mealy-mouthed, sets some of his friends an example also in regard to his language that they might advantageously follow. The worst offender is "Timmy" Healy, as the corner boys call him. He surpassed himself the other day in his allusions to Mrs. or as she is now spoken of by anti-Parnellite orators, Kitty O'Shea, who by the way is reported to have fled to Paris. For her own peace of mind it is to be hoped that she will stay at some hotel where they do not subscribe to English papers. Mr. Healy is ambitious, and if he does not regard himself as the coming man, some of his friends think that he is the most fitted to step into Mr. Parnell's shoes. If he could drop his coarseness of expression, he would be a strong party leader. His remarkable cleverness is undoubted, but he does not receive full credit for the ability he displays in debate on account of his vulgarity. But Mr. Healy is finding probably much to his surprise a close imitator in Mr. Parnell. When Dr. Tanner, on the passing of Mr. Parnell's car, shouted "Tally oh, tally oh, Mr. Fox!" the public might have known that he would be repaid in his own coin. The next time Mr. Parnell was on his legs he described the volatile Tanner as a cocksparrow and Mr. Davitt as a jackdaw. But these terms are mild in comparison with some that he has used with reference to the McCarthyites. The "scum of the world" is one of his favorite descriptions of his former followers. Allowance must be made for the partiality of a *Daily News* correspondent, but the following account by the representative of that journal of what he saw and heard at one of Mr. Parnell's meetings is interesting:—"Mr. Harrington stood up and attacked the Nationalist candidate as a man whose only distinction was an obscure governorship at Hongkong. 'Down with Hongkong,' muttered Mr. Parnell between his teeth, and then, 'To h——l with Hongkong.' Mr. Parnell struck his knees with his hands as he said this. Then he turned and patted Mr. Harrington on the shoulder. How meaningless the gesture seemed to be! Mr. Parnell's face was thinner than ever I had seen it. The lustre of the eyes was gone. They seemed tired and dazed. He smoked, or rather half-smoked, a number of cigarettes, throwing one away and lighting another. His gesticulations, his familiarities with his followers were utterly different from anything I had ever seen in his demeanour before. The 'Uncrowned King' is breaking down." In addition to the not inconsiderable number who live in London all the year round there are a few anti-Parnellite M. P.s still in town. I met one of these in the Strand yesterday and asked him what he thought of his old leader now. "Sir," he replied, "the man is mad, mad, mad." And then my Irish friend passed on looking the picture of misery.

In one of his speeches Mr. Parnell with a fine sense of consistency denounced the "Grand Old Spider"—after *Punch's* cartoon this week we shall, I suppose, have to speak of Mr. Gladstone as the "Grand Old Baby"—for daring to dictate to the Irish who should be their leader, and almost in the same breath took him to task for not making known his views on the divorce case earlier. The *Spectator* I see also condemns the Liberal leader for his thardiness. "Mr. Gladstone," says your contemporary, "might, we think, with advantage, have hastened his own action very considerably if it really rested on his own personal determination not to co-operate again with Mr. Parnell and not principally on the number of votes which he would expect to lose at the polls by admitting that co-operation. For his own distaste for any such co-operation cannot have taken nine days to ripen; and though he was certainly quite right in not taking any public step that would have rendered Mr. Parnell's resignation more difficult or humiliating, it would clearly have been well to warn some secondary leader in the Irish party of his view before any section of that party had been committed to Mr. Parnell's re-election." It was stated at the time, though it is not a sufficient answer to the *Spectator's* complaint that Mr. Gladstone tried to reach Mr. Parnell, but there was the usual difficulty. None of his followers, except his private secretary, knew where he was to be found. His private secretary knew but would not say. According to Mr. Kenny, not to be confused with Dr. Kenny, Mr. Campbell said to him, "Morley is searching everywhere throughout the House for Parnell with a letter from Gladstone, but I will take devilish good care he will not find the chief, because I will keep him out of the way." *Apropos* of the secrecy of Mr. Parnell's movements, the reason of which we now know, it appears that on one occasion Mr. William O'Brien actually went straight to Mrs. O'Shea to ascertain his whereabouts. I am told that on one occasion Mr. T. Harrington came over to London from Dublin to see Mr. Parnell on urgent National League business. Mr. Harrington wasted two days before Mr. Parnell appeared in his place in the House of Commons. It is Mr. Parnell's habit when he wishes to have a confidential talk with any body to walk up and down one of the less frequented corridors. He invited Mr. Harrington to come outside and talk. When they reached the silent corridor Mr. Harrington complained of being kept so long and of the impossibility to find out from any of his colleagues where Mr. Parnell was staying. "Sir," said Mr. Parnell, "you say you could not obtain my address. Do you not know that I pay £200 a week in wages in Wicklow, and that I have a manager there with whom I must necessarily be in constant communication. Why did you not ask him for my address?" Mr. Harrington's temper was up, and he sharply replied, "Do you think I, a Member of Parliament and one of your colleagues, was going to make such an application to your manager?"

The result of the Bassetlaw election, when it first became known, added in no small degree to the depression of the Liberals—it is only Conservatives and Unionist Liberals who will have a Merry Christmas this year—but they have somewhat recovered their spirits. As a matter of fact, the return of Sir Frederick Milner does not show much beyond the fact that the Liberals in all constituencies are not back to the votes-mark of 1885. The Conservatives, although their majority was more than doubled, only polled a few more votes than in 1885 in the pre-Home Rule days, and there was no contest in the following year, so that the constituency has only, just for the first time, pronounced its opinion on Mr. Gladstone's Irish proposals. In the circumstances it is a wonder the Liberals brought forward a candidate at all to oppose Sir F. Milner, especially if it be true, that there was no proper organization in the district. Mr. Chamberlain, who has not given up his idea of a "National Party," composed of moderate Liberals and moderate Conservatives, cheerfully declares that "not one man of sense on the Gladstonian side believes that Home Rule is a question of practical politics." I have endeavoured to ascertain the opinion "men of sense" on the Liberal side as to the prospects of Home Rule. So far as I can gather, it is not denied that "the cause" has been and is being injured by the Irish Disruption, but they decline to go any further until they see how the Nationalists settle the question of the leadership.

English Art has suffered a great loss by the awfully sudden death of the eminent sculptor, Sir Edgar Boehm, Bart. Though a foreigner by birth, he had lived so long in this country as to be fully considered an Englishman, and I doubt if the race jealousy to which allusion has been made was either widespread or deep among British sculptors. That some of his competitors envied Boehm's success was only natural, and many persons outside the ranks of artists may be inclined to think that he was, perhaps, made too much a favourite in exalted quarters to the injury of other deserving men. Still no one could say that his attainments did not fairly entitle him to the marked preference for him shown by the Royal Family, one of the most gifted members of which, Princess Louise, learned sculpture in his studio, and was, acccording to some of the accounts, the first to discover him dead a week ago to-night. Neither the unimposing statue of the Iron Duke at Hyde Park Corner nor the jubilee coins which he designed added anything to Boehm's reputation; indeed, they will be remembered as the least successful of his achievements. The failure, however, was not altogether his fault. No other man, hampered by the same conditions, could have done better. Bombay may congratulate itself on possessing one of the best pieces of work ever done by Boehm—the statue of Carlyle was probably his *chef d'œuvre*—but curiously enough the *Times* and most of the other papers omit to mention the colossal representation of the heir-apparent presented to the capital of the Western Presidency by Sir Albert Sassoon. Owing to the death of Sir Edgar the unveiling of the statue of the late Emperor Frederick in St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, was postponed for a few days, and by desire of her Majesty the remains of the distinguished sculptor are to be honoured with a resting place in the Metropolitan Cathedral. According to a writer in *Woman*, the Princess went on Friday to Sir Edgar's studio by appointment and unattended by a lady or gentleman. She discussed some of the sculptor's latest work with him, and he turned to fetch a bust or something else to show her. The Princess remained studying his latest work and stood with her back to him. Suddenly she heard a noise and turned to see its cause, when she discovered that the sculptor had fallen close to the sofa. Her Royal Highness showed great presence of mind by unfastening his collar before seeking assistance.

It is seldom that the British public are so unanimous as they are about the verdict in the Marks libel case. The Recorder's expression of disapproval has, if I may say so without disrespect to that functionary, had no more influence than if it had been uttered by the usher of his Lordship's Court. The jury, hard-headed practical city men, hushed aside mere technicalities and decided upon the general merits of the case. This may seem very shocking to the legal pedants, but to ordinary men it is of no consequence so long as substantial justice has been done. What made the most impression on people's minds was not so much Mr. Marks' amours with the American widow as to the revelations respecting the Rae Company. Financial journalism has received a blow from which it will with difficulty recover, or perhaps it should be said from which it would be difficult to recover if a large class of investors were not so easy a prey to what may euphemistically be called city smartness. Mr. Marks' in yesterday's issue of the *Financial News*, publishes a defiant article, in which he describes the verdict as perverse, and generally appeals for sympathy as the victim of unjust persecution. Mr. Marks is a man of many interests outside of his special calling as editor of a financial paper and adviser of speculating investors. He is the principal proprietor of the *Evening News*, the Conservative rival of the *Star*, Parliamentary candidate for a London borough, and last, though not least, a member of the London County Council. If he does not resign his seat from the latter body it is understood that his opponents will make matters warm for him in Spring Gardens, though whether they can drive him out of the Council seems a doubtful matter. I should say that although the Radicals are jubilant over the downfall of "one of Lord Salisbury's missionaries for the conversion of London," as they call him, papers of all shades of opinion condemn his conduct and justify the acquittal of Butterfield. Conservative organs like the *Standard*, the *Globe*, and the *St. James's Gazette* being the strongest of all in their comments on the case. Mr. Gill, who showed himself more than a match for the Great Sir Charles Russell, is the hero of the hour, and everybody is singing his praises.

Mr. Holt-Hallett, who has this week again been filling the columns of the *Times* and the *Manchester Guardian* has had his reward. He was two days ago made an honorary member of the Blackburn Chamber of Commerce "in recognition of his services to English Commerce, more especially in exposing the atrocities of the Indian Factory system." This is deliciously naive and exaggerated. The Blackburn Chamber ought to have followed the advice of the learned Judge, never to give reasons for your judgment. If they were obliged to say why the honour was conferred upon Mr. Holt-Hallett they should have put it down to his philanthropy. It is very hard on that gentleman, after his disinterestedness had been proclaimed on the housetops to find a body like the Blackburn Chamber of Commerce describing his exposure of the "atrocities" of the Indian Factory system as a service to English commerce. How much more agreeble it would have been to Mr. Holt Hallett if they had styled his officiousness as a service to humanity. These Lancashire folks are very funny. Immediately after Mr. Holt-Hallett had been raised to the lofty position of an honorary member of the Blackburn Chamber of Commerce "in recognition of his services to English commerce, more especially in exposing the atrocities of the Indian Factory system," the chairman, a certain Alderman, H. Harrison, made a speech, in the course of which he spoke as follows:—"The Indian journals," he is reported to have said, "had referred to the English opposition as being hostile to Indian industry; but that was not true. They felt not one jot or particle of opposition to the factory industry of India, but they did protest against any industry being fostered upon the lives of little children and women, upon the blood and sinews of the men who had to work in the mill-stoves and dust-holes of the cotton jenny workshops of India." The Blackburn Chamber have decided to request Mr. Coddington, one of their members, to move at the re-opening of Parliament, that the report of the evidence given before the Factory Commission in India be printed and circulated as early as possible.

The *Universal Review* ceases to exist without having produced any extravagant expressions of regret. To tell the truth, Mr. Harry Quilter's enterprising venture has from the first failed to "catch on," as the Americans say. One reason was that the magazine wanted a sufficient *raison d'etre*. Another probably was that although as an art critic, he was always credited with a fair share of self-esteem; he did not understand the art of puffery. Before he starts another periodical I should advise him to take a few lessons from that "good man," the editor of the *Review of Reviews*, the circulation of which—so it appears—is about 200,000 every month!

THIS is a story of official economy which is told by the London Correspondent of the "Scottish Leader":—"In one of the chief Downing-street offices four high salaried clerks were informed that the presiding genius of the Department had decided to dispense with their services. Their dismissal gave rise to a good deal of talk among the staff. The significance of the incident, however, lies in the sequel. In the same office there now sits a young damsel, and the merry rattle of a type-writer is in evidence daily from 10 till 4. She receives the economising wage of 14s. per week, in spite of the fact that her labour value is equal to her four handsomely-paid predecessors."

## S. M. R. VOLUNTEERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HUBLI, JAN. 3.

THE presentation of prizes to the winners at the second annual Regimental Rifle Meeting of the above corps took place on the parade-ground at Hubli, on Monday, the 22nd December. Colonel Lindsay, R.E., the honorary Colonel of the Corps, having inspected the battalion after the usual salute, delivered the following address:—

Lieut.-Colonel Whitcombe, Officers and Men of the S. M. R. Volunteers,—It gives me great pleasure to be present to-day on the occasion of the distribution of prizes to the successful competitors at your late meeting; the more so since I can truly congratulate you on the very marked improvement in your shooting powers. I will not weary you by quoting many of the results of the matches; you can read these for yourselves in the published returns. I will only mention the more remarkable. The Corps Champion Cup, which I had the pleasure of offering for competition, has been won by Corporal Durham, whose excellent score of 65 was five points more than that of the winner last year. The score for the Commandant's Prize, which Colonel Whitcombe gave, also exceeds the previous year's score by 6 points. Volunteer Jukes won it with a total of 49, and I think that he must have felt very nervous, indeed, as to the result of the match when Sergeant Pigott, at the 700 yards stage, made the extraordinary score of seven bull's-eyes in seven shots. The shooting for the Hallum Cup was also better than last year, and for the two new competitions—the Campbell and Craik Prizes—the shooting was excellent. The terms of the former match were volleys by teams of 7 men at 500 and 600 yards. This was won by the Dharwar team, with a score of 44 out of a possible 70, giving a percentage of 62·85 hits. The Gilmore Prize, presented by your popular Adjutant, had to be contested under somewhat trying conditions. The competitors had to fire two rounds at 300 yards, double up to the 250 yards range, fire two shots there, then on to the 200 yards, and make a couple more shots; then to run back to the 300 yard position and fire off the remaining 4 rounds. The score of 22 points made by Sergeant Pigott, the winner, was very good. The Company Teams competition I consider to be a most interesting one, as it truly indicates any general change in shooting power. I am glad to notice that there has been a marked improvement this year, the lowest score being equal to that of last year's winning team. The B (Hubli) Company may be congratulated on their win on this occasion. It is most gratifying for me to be able to state that the corps is gradually and surely increasing in numbers and efficiency. On the 31st March of this year the corps numbered 394, and its present strength is 473. Moreover, as an additional company is about to be formed, it may be confidently expected that the battalion will number 500 before the close of the official year. This steady progress is mainly due to the continued energy and patience of your Commandant, Leiut.-Colonel Whitcombe, who is not the man to be cast down by any difficulty that may occur, not like a noisy, flashy firework that can splutter bravely when all is well and is put out by a shower of rain, but a "Bickford's fuse" sort of man who will be found still burning steadily when the most damping element has disappeared. Lieut.-Colonel Whitcombe is probably going on leave shortly, and I hope that you will not mar his pleasure when at home by allowing him to hear of any falling off in the corps he has organised, and whose welfare he has so much at heart. Of Captain Gilmore, your Adjutant, it is almost unnecessary for me to speak; you are yourselves so well aware of his constant attention to his duties, and his anxiety to make the corps smart and efficient. The best return you can make him and what he would most appreciate is a ready compliance with his calls to drill and to the rifle ranges. I read in the newspapers that considerable difficulty is now felt in officering British volunteers, and that there is at present a want of officers. I don't know how this matter stands in India; but I believe, from what I have heard many volunteer officers say, both here and at home, that the old and ever present evil—want of money—is at the bottom of it. Officers say that they cannot stand the expense of holding commissions, because so much is expected of them. The remedy seems to me to lie with the great body of volunteers themselves, the non-commissioned officers and men. They should neither expect nor accept from their officers an outlay which is not in reason. I don't think much of volunteers who will only attend church parade if tea and jam tarts await their return. The remedy, I say again, is in the men's own hands; let them encourage as comrades the men who learn their drill, shoot well, and are generally efficient. Volunteers who respect themselves should scorn the company of those half-hearted soldiers whose attendance to duty must be secured by bribes of buns and beer. I trust that no such reproach may ever be raised against the S. M. R. Volunteers, and now, on this last occasion on which I shall ever address you, I venture to express a hope, indeed a conviction, that I shall always hear of you as a well-officered and efficient corps. Wishing you a continuance of the success you have so well earned, I must now say farewell.

The Commandant then addressed Colonel Lindsay as follows:—

Colonel Lindsay,—On behalf of the Southern Mahratta Railway Volunteers, I beg to thank you for your visit here to-day and for the eloquent address which you have just delivered. I would take this opportunity of tendering our acknowledgment and expressing our thanks for the active interest you have always displayed in matters concerning the welfare of the corps; also for the steady encouragement and assistance which you have invariably rendered, and which have proved such potent factors in raising the corps to its present satisfactory position. Permit me to assure you that the severance of your connection with the corps will be deeply regretted by all ranks; and with this expression of regret, due to your approaching departure, I would join our hearty wishes for your health, long life, and continued prosperity in the old country.

Three hearty and vigorous cheers for Colonel Lindsay followed this address. The prizes were then presented by Miss Whitcombe, who complimented the principal winners upon their skill and success.

## DEPARTURE OF THE TROOPSHIP CROCODILE.

HER MAJESTY'S TROOPSHIP CROCODILE, Captain Churchill, will sail to-day for England with 33 officers, 13 ladies, 12 officers' children, 1,090 European rank and file, 49 women, and 110 children. The Indian Marine steamer Canning conveys H M Troopship Crocodile as far as Aden. She has Col Spring, the Inspector General of Ordnance, on board, who is proceeding there on his annual tour of inspection. Besides 2 warrant officers, 1 woman, and 2 children to join the Connaught Rangers, and 3 men of the Aden Troop, 1 woman and 3 children. The following are the names of the officers and their families:—

Brig-Surg T Maunsell, Med Staff
Surg-Major and Mrs C B Jenning and 3 children, Med Staff
Lieut-Col T E Carleton, Ms, 1st K O S Borderers
Major and Mrs J W Godfrey, Ms, 1st K O S Borderers
Major E N Cotter, RE
Surg and Mrs E K Cree, Ben Med Staff
Surg and Mrs R T McGeagh and child, Ms, Med Staff
Capt and Mrs R D London, R A
Capt G N Mayne, K O S Borderers
Hon Surg and Mrs R S Dawson, S M Dept
Surg E Davis, Med Staff
Surg J Meen, Med Staff
Capt and Paymaster R F M Synge, 18th Hussars
Capt J Rea, K O S Borderers
Captain K M Foss, Ms staff Corps
Capt G de W Verner, K O S Borderers
Capt P W Lushington, K O S Borderers
Capt and Adj A B Hamilton, K O S Borderers
Capt J W Ruddock, Ben, Durham L I
Lieut H E B Lane, R A
Lieut C M Stephenson, K O S Borderers
Qr-Mr and Mrs W Wadham, Ben Rifle Bde.
Qr-Mr and Mrs J S Howey and 3 children, K O S Borderers
Lieut and Mrs W Holtly and child, Hamp Regt
Lieut R S Wiston, Manchester
Lieut C E Carr, York L I
2nd Lieut A G Fraser, K O S Borderers
2nd Lieut C M Grey, Durham L I
2nd Lieut W H Hunt, R A
2nd Lieut E Q Robertson, K O S Borderers
2nd Lieut J S Swan, K O S Borderers
2nd Lieut C B Clutterbuck, K O S Borderers
2nd Lieut A Blair, K O S Borderers
Sister of Capt Dunsterville, R A
Wife of Capt E F S Walker and child, R A
Wife of Capt R E Kelsally and infant, Devon. Regt.
Child of Vety-Surg Smith, A V D

## EEUROPAN GENERAL HOSPITAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to our letter which you were good enough to insert in this morning's issue we would wish to bear our unanimous tribute to the skill, attention, and kindness of Dr. Collie, the Resident Medical Officer.—Yours, &c.,

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

5th January, 1891.

MESSRS. VICTOR and Adolph Meyer, cotton factors of New Orleans, have suspended payment, their liabilities being one million five hundred thousand dollars, with assets nominally a million larger. The causes of the failure are the lock-up of capital, the decline of cotton, and the difficulty of negotiating sterling exchange. Many of the firm's creditors are in England and Paris.

# NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and Mr. Balfour have addressed an appeal to the newspapers on behalf of the sufferers from the potato famine in Ireland.

THE troopship Euphrates, which was fixed to have left Portsmouth on the 31st ult., with drafts did not sail till Saturday. She was timed to arrive in Bombay on the 28th inst, but it is not probable she will reach here till two or three days later.

IN the sensational elections in Paris the Republicans have wrested eight seats from the Reactionaries.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD WENLOCK, Governor of Madras, has engaged his passage by P. and O. Steamer Valetta, Brindisi to Bombay, Jan. 4, 1891. He will be accompanied by Lady Wenlock, Captain the Hon. A. Baring, aid-de-camp, and Captain the Hon. R. T. Lawley, 7th Hussars, military secretary.

IN future foreign Jews are on no account to be permitted to remain in Poland for purposes of business, even for the shortest time.

FURTHER encroachments of the sea have occurred at Walton-on-the-Naze. One serious landslip has taken place close to the Great Eastern Railway terminus, while a second subsidence of cliff, nearly 100 ft. in surface area, is threatened.

THE Central News says the Admiralty have ordered an "Emergency fleet" to be kept ready in connection with the Medway Steam Reserve. It will consist of the Alexander and Superb, first-class battle-ships; the Narcissus, first-class cruiser; the Arethusa, Rueda, Medusa, and Mersey, second-class cruisers; and the Cyclops and Hydra, coast-defence vessels, and a flotilla of six first-class torpedo boats. All the vessels named are at present lying at Chatham.

IT was common property years ago, writes the London correspondent of the *Birmingham Post*, that Captain O'Shea was at one period a medium of communication between a section of the Liberal Party and the Nationalists; but it is not generally known that Mrs. O'Shea, at a later date, officiated in a similar capacity between Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Parnell. The correspondence that then passed is not believed to have yet been burned, and it is scarcely likely that the consequent interviews have been forgotten. This all transpired before Captain O'Shea filed his petition, but although Mrs. O'Shea long since ceased to be one of Mr. Gladstone's correspondents, her influence as a political counsellor to Mr. Parnell is freely asserted to have been never more pronounced than within the last two or three weeks.

THE St. Petersburg police have rather a busy time with the Nihilists just now. They have twenty in custody in consequence of the Paris disclosures, and these are to be tried by a secret Court.

MUCH difficulty has been experienced in forwarding clothing and supplies to the police force engaged in some parts of Upper Burma. The rationing of the eight companies at Mogaung and stations above Bhamo is said to have been a source of much trouble, anxiety, and expense. Launches can only proceed between Bhamo and Sinbo in the rains, so that during the cold weather supplies have to be stored at Sinbo, and forwarded by boats when the river rises in the rainy season. The eight companies consume 23 tons monthly, the carriage of which alone from Sinbo costs Rs. 1,000. Much loss also arises from the leakage of the boats. Supplies for the Chin Levy are sent by steamer to Pakokku, by carts to Pauk, and then by pack bullocks to their destination.

SIR EDWARD BRADFORD has announced to the Metropolitan Police Force that, commencing from Wednesday, Dec. 17, there will be a general increase of pay. Superintendents and Divisional Inspectors (the Press Association is informed) will benefit most by the increase, which has given general satisfaction, except to some Inspectors whose increase of pay, it is stated, is less in proportion than that of the constable. April 1, 1891, is the date fixed by the Home Secretary or the acceptance or refusal of the new Pension Bill by the force.

A BALLOT was taken on Dec. 13 of members of the Bolton and District Operative Cotton Spinners' Association as to whether a general strike should or should not follow upon the refusal of the employers to concede a 5 per cent. advance as originally demanded. The result showed a practically unanimous vote in favour of a strike. Operatives will therefore leave work this week at the termination of their notice unless some arrangement is arrived at meanwhile.

THE cruiser Blanche was to be commissioned on Dec. 30 for the East Indies.

THE new cruiser Barracouta was swung in Sheerharbour on the 18th ult. for the adjustment of her compasses, preparatory to proceeding to sea for a full-power trial of her engines and boilers under natural draught. The last trial at sea of the Barracouta was on Feb. 7 when a serious accident was caused by flames bursting through the ashpits. Commander Osborne, of the Medway Reserve has been ordered to command the Barracouta at her trials.

THE *Illustrated London News* gives the following list of wills proved, with the amount of the personalty in each case:—Mr. David Milne Home, of Milne Garden, £121,000; of Mrs. Catherine Ellis, of Maidenhead, Bucks, £113,000; of Mr. F. J. Edlmann, of Hawkwood, Chislehurst, £109,000; of Col. Sir Lumley Graham, Bart, of Kirkstall, Yorkshire, £26,000; of Major James Duncan Cowell, of 14 Grange Park, Ealing £17,000; of Mr. John Varley, of Springfield, Huddersfield, £16,000; of Mrs. Mary Lucile Collinson, of 113, Boleyn-road, West Ham, £12,000.

THE *Gazette* announces that the Queen has been pleased to give order for the following appointment to the Disinguished Service Order, in recognition of the services of the undermentioned officer during the late Chin-Lushai Expedition, viz.:—Veterinary Surgeon, First Class, Joshua Arthur Nunn, F. R. C. V. S., Veterinary Department.

A CAIRO telegram says:—Mr. Justice Scott has returned from his Upper Egypt tour. The result of his inspection of the judical system is briefly as follows:—The civil side is fairly done. The business, mostly of simple character, will pass to the summary justice courts, of which many are now arranged on the circuit principle. As regards more important cases, Mr. Justice Scott proposed to submit them to the decision of two judges instead of three, and the same diminution is to be made in criminal matter of about summary justice level. The criminal side is badly done. The machinery for the detection and punishment of crime consists of the village police, the general police, the public prosecutor, the committing magistrate, and the tribunal. All work, too, independently, and do not assist each other, and the village police do almost nothing, because they are not paid. On the whole, Mr. Justice Scott thinks that, although much will be required before the present system works efficiently, still the progress made under the old arbitrary system is sufficient to justify the hope that the Egyptian Government will succeed in forming a good judicial administration, provided that the efforts to set things right are not relaxed.

ONE result of Sir Edward Buck's recent tour, says a contemporary, will probably be the formation of a subordinate survey department as a shelf for the younger officials in the Bombay and Madras Departments of Survey, which, with the gradual completion of the Land Revenue Surveys in those Presidencies, will die a natural, though perhaps lingering, death. The Imperial Department has already given some relief to the Bombay Survey Establishment by accepting on its staff three of the youngest Bombay men, who will probably enter the Imperial ranks at an early date. The annexation of Upper Burma as well as the large extent of topographical and cadastral mapping still remaining in Upper Upper Burma will, independently of the field surveys of the permanently settled country in

Bengal and elsewhere, provide a sufficiently large and remunerative field for a strong survey department for many years to come. And if a sound working plan is framed, the difficulty may be avoided, in which the Bombay and Madras administrations seem likely to find themselves, of having on their hands a certain number of surplus experts whose special services are no longer required.

GENERAL Brackenbury's apppointment to the Viceroy's Council is just lawful, comments the Allahabad paper, because the Statute provides that one of the four Councillors besides the Law Member may be taken from outside the Indian Service—the intention evidently being to admit of the selection of a Finance Minister on occasion from England. But the result of the recent appointment is that as long as General Brackenbury remains the Finance Membership, when it falls vacant, will have to be filled from the Indian Service. This strained exercise of patronage, which really defeats the object of the law, seems the more unwarrantable because the Army in India is already too extensively in the hands of British officers, and a fair choice should have looked to correcting the balance of power instead of upsetting it further. The new Commander-in-Chief of Bombay is a British officer, and so is his Adjutant-General; the new Commander-in-Chief of Madras is a British officer and has a British Adjutant-General. The new Adjutant General at head quarters is a British officer also. Finally when Sir Frederick Roberts goes two years hence, whoever of the two or three candidates may be appointed to succeed them, they are all of the British Service. And to crown everything, when ripe Indian experience is wanted in the Secretary of States Council influence thrusts in a person like Sir Archibald Alison. It is impossible that the Indian army can contemplate with content the state of things ahead when all authority over its affairs will be given up to the other service: or that the country should be any better pleased at finding the Indian army and all the peculiar and delicate questions connected with its administration surrendered over to soldiers pure and simple, in whose judgment and wisdom it has no reason for feeling any confidence.

I DROVE yesterday, writes a prominent correspondent, to Bowood, Lord Lansdowne's seat in Wiltshire, now closed and desolate, and likely so to await the return of the Viceroy of India, in about three years' time. This country-house is a cold-looking pile of Grecian architecture, which was famous in the time of that veteran Marquess who was the member without portfolio in Lord John Russell's Administration, and who was wont to entertain his chief and colleagues at Bowood. It was from there that Macaulay was launched as a candidate upon the adjacent pocket borough of Calne, and afterwards Mr. Robert Lowe enjoyed for two or three Parliaments the same patronage. Calne was ever faithful to the wishes of the reigning Lord of Bowood, and sent Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice as her last member to the Parliament of 1880. Now Liberal Calne is part of a division of Wiltshire, which returns a Tory member. The Indian Viceroy has in his absence made very large provision of allotments upon his Wiltshire estate, and it is a coincidence that in this respect no two landlords have shown a more liberal spirit than Lord Lansdowne and Lord Carrington, who has just returned from Australia.

I HEAR, writes the correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*, that the Departmental Committee, which for the past two years or so has been considering what reductions can be made in the establishment of the India office, will shortly bring their labours to a termination. Nothing is known respecting the conclusions at which the Committee have arrived, but it is believed that certain changes in the expensively managed stores department are not improbable. In this connection I may mention a rumour to the effect that Mr. A. Abercrombie Jopp, director-general of the department, who recently has been granted sick leave, is not likely to join his department.

THE court-martial on Gould, Luxon, and Burton, the sole survivors of the crew of H.M.S. Serpent, was commenced on Tuesday (Dec. 16), on board the Black Prince, at Devonport. The Court was composed of Rear-Admiral Loftus Jones, Capt. Brooks, Capt. Stewart, Capt. Fanshawe, Capt. Clerk, and Capt. Hammet. After the members of the Court had been sworn, the three survivors were brought into Court and permitted to sit down. All three appeared to be in good health. The Deputy Judge Advocate, Mr. H. Richard, announced that there would be no prosecution, the object of the proceedings being to inquire into the circumstances of the disaster. On Wednesday (17th ult.) the finding of the Court was announced as follows:—That Her Majesty's ship Serpent was wrecked on the night of Nov. 10, on the north-west coast of Spain; that proper chart and all hydrographical notices were supplied to the vessel when she left England, and that she appeared to be in every way seaworthy and properly equipped, no accident having occurred up to the moment of stranding. That there is no evidence to prove when the position of the ship had last been fixed by the means available on board; that there is no proof of any unusual or abnormal currents having existed at the time near the Bay of Biscay or coast of Spain, beyond those which mariners are warned to expect. The Court attributes the loss of the ship to an error in judgment on the part of those responsible for the navigation, in not having shaped a course sufficiently to the westward. No blame is attributed to any of the survivors in connection with the loss of the ship. The Court desires to place on record the fact that orders were obeyed and good discipline maintained by the officers and crew to the last. The Court added that there was every reason to believe that the compasses of the Serpent were in good order, and that no blame could be attributed to that cause.

A COMPLIMENTARY dinner to Lord Wenlock was given on the 18th ult. in the De Grey Rooms, York. Lord Herries presided, and the company included about 150 noblemen and gentlemen. Lord Wenlock, replying to the toast of his health, said he felt a deep sense of the responsibility of the office to which he had been appointed. He believed there lay before the whole Government of India questions of the very deepest interest and of the very greatest importance and as every year went on those questions became more difficult of solution and management. In the particular Presidency to which he had been appointed a very grave and serious danger existed as to the supply of food to the natives. Every now and then there were occasions of dire distress, and to relieve this the Government had been for a long time directing their energies in the way of supplying means of communication, so that they might be able in times of distress to throw immediate relief into the centre of the affected districts. He understood that these efforts were in no way to be relaxed; and it would be his chief effort, so far as he possibly could, to support any effort that could possibly be made to see that the Government took that matter in hand, and was enabled to afford relief where it was possible to do so. (Cheers.) He believed they would be able to introduce into that country a system of railways which would eventually become a large network throughout the whole land, and by which the Government would be able to reach the farthest districts, and thus minimise the terrors of the visitations of famine. There were other problems and difficulties attending the management of the people there, and the manner in which they had expressed their confidence in him would fortify him in the work which he had undertaken. (Cheers) He hoped and trusted he would not be found wanting.

THE question of whether Mr. Smith's health will permit him to lead the House much longer has revived. It is pretty certain (says the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*) that if he had now to face a Session with only the ordinary breaks he would have to make arrangements to devolve a portion of his work, at all events, on others. There is no prospect now of anything like extensive reconstruction in the present Parliament, and the feeling against Mr. Goschen's leadership, although it has by no means died away on the Ministerial benches, is not as strong as it was, and would certainly not interfere seriously with any arrangement meant to be temporary. If, for what remains of the lifetime of the present Parliament, Mr. Goschen saw his way to unite the leadership of the House with the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, Mr. Smith might be elevated to the House of Lords without any shifting of offices.

# THE NEW HOSPITAL AT PALANPUR.

THE foundation-stone of the new Goodfellow Hospital at Palanpur was on New Year's Day laid by Colonel Goodfellow, C.I.E., Political Superintendent. Prior to the ceremony of laying the stone a grand public durbar was held, at which there was a very large and brilliant gathering. Amongst those present, were:—H. H. the Dewan Sahib, the Khan Sahib Ghulum Mustafa, Prime Minister, and Colonel Goodfellow.

The Khan Sahib Ghulam Mustafa first addressed the assembly, and, in requesting Colonel Goodfellow to lay the stone, said:—

Colonel Goodfellow, your Highness Dewan Sher Mahomed Khanjee Saheb, and Gentlemen,—His Highness's object in inviting you all, gentlemen here is to witness the ceremony of laying the foundation of a new hospital, which his Highness the Dewan Saheb has proposed to build for the purpose of affording better medical relief to his subjects than hitherto. You, gentlemen, are all aware that neither labour nor money has ever been spared in such works of utility and public welfare by his Highness the Dewan Saheb since his installation on the throne, nor by any of his ancestors whom Palanpur had the good fortune to have had for its rulers. Experience has shown that time changes all things; and what satisfied us ten years ago, has to give place to newer and more civilised structures. In every such period of ten years or so various new diseases spring up, and medical science (thanks to the encouragement which every liberal science has been receiving in the reign of our beloved sovereign) has made rapid progress, and consequently hospital and dispensaries are required to be constructed to meet its calls. And it gives me great pleasure to say that his Highness has never been behind to do the needful in providing every convenience in this respect, regardless of the encroachment on his valuable time and money—a fact which will be revealed by a reference to and comparison of the present and the past expenses incurred by his Highness on account of medicines and surgical appliances and of improvement in the building, which in spite of our best attention has for some time been declared unsuitable on account of its being in the midst of the thickly populated part of the town, and so being void of those sanitary advantages that form an essential part in the treatment of the sick. Keeping these facts in view and with the object of affording the best facility and comfort to his subjects, his Highness had formed an idea about four years ago that a splendid hospital on a prominent site should be built with every convenience and comfort in a healthy locality, but owing to various reasons his Highness's commendable desire could not be accomplished till the present moment. It is not a very easy matter for one in the position of life of H. H. the Dewan Saheb to attend to the various calls on his time in such a way as not to disturb the smooth course of affairs, and under such circumstances, it is extremely pleasing to know that H. H. the Dewan Saheb has in the midst of his various domestic and state business not forgotten a greatly-felt public want, *viz.*, the erection of a new hospital. I must here admit, gentlemen, that our worthy Political Superintendent, Col. Goodfellow, who is a true and a good friend to our Dewan Saheb and who is ever ready to lend his helping hand in the welfare of his Highness's subjects, expressed his desire to construct the building soon for the comfort of the people. His Highness thereupon, leaving all his other works aside and looking to the advisability of listening to the kind advice of our worthy Political Superintendent, Col. Goodfellow, determined to construct a suitable hospital building at once. It may again be remembered that nature has appointed a particular time for a particular piece of work to be performed, and she performs the task at her own will. A mortal being cannot achieve his desire till a particular time appointed for it by the Almighty, and I am extremely glad to see that the time for laying the foundation-stone of the hospital building here, was reserved by nature specially for our worthy kind-hearted well-wisher of the State, Col. Goodfellow. It is true that the site selected for the new building is outside the walls of the metropolis, and would perhaps be subject to remarks by such of the residents who found it distant from their residence. But I may be allowed to point out that it is just close to the Delhi Gate commanding the highroad, and not so distant from the residences of the citizens as would absolutely prevent them from sharing its benefits and comforts. I would, moreover, advise them to set aside the question, if there be any, of individual interests, and take a broad and public view of the whole question. Acting upon the principle of this advice, they will, I am sure, not fail to agree with his Highness the Dewan Saheb and with my able assistant, Mr. Vellabhai Dolljee and with my friend, Mr. Pitamberbhai Hatibhai, the experienced ex-minister and wellwisher of the ruler and the ruled who have lent their kind assistance by co-operating with me in choosing the site for the new hospital, and finally with me in the fact that we had no alternative. Again, I am sure the audience will not disagree with me also if I say at this moment that no better site could be selected for the purpose in the city of Palanpur. Hospital means a Shifa-khana, or in other words a house of cure for the sufferers from various diseases, and hence it must necessarily be in such an open and clean place as the one now chosen. The residents, it is well known, themselves suffer for want of convenient accommodation owing to the thick population. Under these circumstances I hope gentlemen you will not look with disfavour on the site of the hospital thus elected, Now, gentlemen, far from wishing to trespass on your valuable time any further, which I think I have done enough by dwelling upon the point of the new site of the hospital, I take the liberty to express the ardent desire of his Highness to request you, Colonel Goodfellow, to be so kind as to perform the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the building with your own good hands, and that in consideration of your friendship with his Highness and of your good wishes for the welfare of his State, his Highness wishes me to solicit your consent to perpetuate your memory by calling it after your kind name, *i.e.*, the Goodfellow Hospital.

Dr. Wadia, Assistant Surgeon, who next addressed the meeting, gave a brief history of the Durbar Dispensary. He said:—

It was opened on the 1st June, 1844, in the building which is about to be superseded to meet the medical requirements of the political superintendency and the public. It was then in charge of a medical subordinate, and the daily attendance, as far as can be ascertained, averaged 6, of which number two-thirds belonged to Government servants and their families. Then the cost of medical stores was, to a large extent, borne by Government, though the Palanpur Durbar were not behind in giving their share of it. There were no arrangements for keeping in-patients, dieting and clothing them. Such a state of things continued till about 1873, when Colonel Shortt, the Political Superintendent, addressed Government on the subject of appointing an Assistant Surgeon at Palanpur. This was favourably considered and my friend, Dr. Bhalchandra Bhatavadekar, then an Assistant Surgeon, was placed in charge. I consider Palanpur fortunate in getting as its first Assistant Surgeon, one who by his efforts and professional zeal succeeded in a great measure in overcoming the apathy and religious scruples of the masses, and inspiring a fair share of confidence in the institution in his charge, and I, as one of the successors in office, have great pleasure, gentlemen, in alluding to this fact. The work of improvement and growth started by him, has increased steadily till now, when the daily attendance of in and out patient averages 118. About eight years ago the need of a new, more commodious, and better situated building was first felt. A ward for housing in-patients was added to the building, and their dieting, till then managed by charitably disposed officials of the Durbar, was formally recognised. Later on, the entire cost of the medical stores was undertaken by his his Highness the Dewan Saheb, and the Government contribution was withdrawn. But even then, the building was found inadequate for the daily increasing requirements, and the necessity of a new building only wanted to be properly represented to his Highness the Dewan Saheb, to be actively taken up. Here let me assure you, Sir, that if so many years have been allowed to pass by, it was not owing to lack of will or energy on the part of his Highness the Dewan Saheb, but to numerous difficulties, the greatest of which was the selection of a new site. Helped so liberally as I was by his Highness himself and by his chief minister, all these have now been overcome, and on this first day of the new year we have the gratification of seeing the work begun under happy auspices. The Khan Sahib has quite properly dwelt at some length on the city being outside the fort walls, and therefore at an inconvenient distant to the public, but if my own opinion be acceptable to you, I frankly own that a hospital in the densest part of a town is more of a nuisance than a blessing, and it does no good either to itself or to the public. You are all used to the present dispensary for the last forty years, and it is quite to be expected that to the ignorant mass the site should appear inconvenient; but this is an ephemeral grievance, and I fully believe that as with time Palanpur prospers as it certainly will, the present selection will be better appreciated and the fine edifice, the foundation-stone of which it is now our good fortune to see laid, will be more freely availed of. To me personally this occasion is a source of great gratification, and doubly so to find that within six months of my coming here, my humble efforts to see a new hospital building should be so readily and fully responded to, and in your graciously permitting the hospital to bear your honored name Colonel Goodfellow, you have greatly augmented our pleasure to-day. Nor can I let this opportunity slip to thank you Colonel Goodfellow, and your Highness, Dewan Saheb, for the cordial help you have given me in securing the services of a diplomaed midwife for the use of the Palanpur public. We have on this New Year's Day witnessed a very pleasing ceremony. Let us hope this is only an earnest of many such works of public utility and benefit at the hands of such cherished persons as Colonel Goodfellow and his Highness Dewan Sher Mahomed Khanjee Saheb.

Colonel Goodfellow, in reply, said:—

Your Highness and Gentlemen,—It affords me great pleasure to comply with his Highness's request to lay the foundation-stone of the hospital that H. H. the Dewan is about to have built on this spot. The accommodation and arrangements formerly and at present available have grown by degrees, as told us by Assistant Surgeon Wadia, and for some time past his Highness has seen that increasing wants have made it necessary to provide better accommodation for a hospital. His Highness at my desire has, I am thankful to say, agreed at once to provide funds for the erection of a building, the plans of which appear to ensure all that is necessary for a hospital for a town of such size as Palanpur. In thanking his Highness on my own behalf, as well as on behalf of those for whom this charitable institution is to be built, I have only to add that the present is another instance of the enlightened policy of his Highness the Dewan Saheb, and is an act evincing his Highness's hearty wish to do all in his power to provide the welfare of his subjects and to promote works of public utility; another instance being the erection of a new jail. The sites chosen for the hospital and for the jail are both admirable, and H. H. and his minister have shown good sense in approving of the suggestions made to them in this matter by Assistant Surgeon Wadia. The erection of the hospital will be an ornament to the city and a lasting mark of H. H.'s liberality, and as it is desired to name the hospital after me, I can only say that I feel highly honored by such a request and I will now proceed to lay the foundation-stone.

The company then proceeded to the spot where the ceremony was to be performed, and Colonel Goodfellow having declared the stone well and truly laid, they returned to the Durbar tent, where *pan-supari*, *uttur*, and flowers were distributed. The company then dispersed.

# CRICKET.

## HINDOOS VS. ELPHINSTONE C. CLUB.

A CRICKET match was played on Sunday between the Hindoo C. Club and the Elphinstone C. Club, resulting in a win for the former by 19 runs on the first innings. One of the remarkable features of this match was the reappearance in the cricket field after a very long time of Mr. D. V. Mehta, once a formidable slow bowler and the best Hindoo bat, who had been incapacitated from playing by an injury to his left hand. His hand has now improved, and, as his bowling analysis of last Sunday shows, he can now bowl with success, though it cannot even rival his magnificent achievements with the leather of old. The Hindoo captain won the toss and elected to bat, sending in Messrs. Modak and Kirtikar to face the bowling of Mr. Reporter and Mr. Mody, the Parsee demon bowler. Runs first came in unusually slow as the bowling was very good, but the pair finally settled down, necessitating a change in the bowling, and raised the score to 35 before a separation was made. Messrs. Modak and Kirtikar made the first good stand of the day, and scored 15 and 18 respectively by steady play. After the fall of three more wickets, another stand was made by Messrs. Chonker and Bunda, the former giving the Elphinstonians a bit of leather-hunting. Mr. Chonker scored a very well-played and valuable 26. The Hindoos were ultimately all out for the respectable total of 92. Messrs. Mody and Bhaya bowled well. The Elphinstone Club team was strong, though one or two good batsmen were absent. But they could not do much against the deadly bowling of Messrs. Chonker and Mehta, only one of them, Mr. Burjorjee, getting into double figures. The Elphinstonians were all out for 73. The following are the full score and bowling analysis:—

HINDOO C. C.

| | |
|---|---|
| G R. Kirtkar, c Doctor, b Mody | 18 |
| V V Modak, b Bhaya | 15 |
| Moorarjee, c Doctor, b Mody | 3 |
| Bunda, b Bhaya | 14 |
| D M Chonker, c Rao, b Mody | 26 |
| D V Mehta, b Bhaya | 0 |
| Gosawi, b Bhaya | 6 |
| B J Joshee, c and b Burjorjee | 2 |
| Shivjee, b Mody | 4 |
| Bhende, hit wicket | 0 |
| Mahadeo, not out | 0 |
| Extras | 4 |
| Total | 92 |

ELPHINSTONE C. C.

| | |
|---|---|
| M J Vakil, b Mehta | 5 |
| R R Bhaya, c Shivjee, b Mehta | 7 |
| Ibrahim, b Chonker | 6 |
| Burjorjee, c Gosawi, b Mehta | 10 |
| S B Doctor, l-b-w b Mehta | 9 |
| R E Mody, c Shivjee, b Mehta | 0 |
| D Hirjeebhoy, b Mehta | 6 |
| B K Rao, c and b Chonker | 5 |
| M H Vajifdar, b Chonker | 7 |
| Masani b Chonker | 2 |
| Reporter not out | 3 |
| Extras | 13 |
| Total | 73 |

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Hindoos.—1st Innings.

| | B. | M. | R. | W. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| D M Chonker | 65 | 1 | 25 | 4 |
| D V Mehta | 60 | 1 | 34 | 6 |

Elphinstone C. C.—1st Innings.

| | B. | M. | R. | W. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| R E Mody | 90 | 2 | 36 | 3 |
| Reporter | 35 | 3 | 6 | 0 |
| R R Bhaya | 80 | 5 | 29 | 4 |
| Burjorjee | 25 | 1 | 9 | 1 |

## PARSEE C.C. *VS.* CITY OF BOMBAY C.C.

A cricket match was played on Sunday last between the Parsee and City of Bombay Cricket Clubs, which resulted in a win for the latter by 64 runs. Mr. P. D. Kanga, the captain of the latter team, having won the toss, elected to bat. In their first venture they scored 111. The chief contributors were P. D. Kanga 32, D. F. Dubash 29, and M. Kanga 17. Writer and Tapia bowled well for their side. The Parsee C. Club in their first venture scored 47, and being in a minority of 64 they had to follow on, and when the stumps were drawn they had scored 53 with eight wickets down. Mr. Kanga and Kaka bowled exceedingly well.

# THE DEATH OF SIR EDGAR BOEHM.

SIR EDGAR BOEHM, R. A., as our telegrams told us, died suddenly at his studio on Friday, Dec. 12. Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne), who formerly studied the art of sculpture with Sir Edgar at his studio, has since paid him occasional visits, and on Friday evening arrived at a quarter to six o'clock, having given previous notice of her intention. Her Royal Highness walked straight to the studio, and was horrified to see the apparently lifeless body of her late instructor. The Princess immediately summoned Mr. Gilbert, A.R.A., who occupies an adjoining studio. Sir Edgar was then in a comatose condition. He was kneeling on the floor, with his head resting on a couch. He was laid upon the couch, where he expired, it has since been proved, of hæmorrhage of the heart, he having some time since been treated for a cardiac complaint. Only the previous Monday he completed a statue of the late Emperor Frederick, which is to be erected at Windsor.

On Tuesday (Dec. 16th) a communication was received by the authorities of St. Paul's Cathedral conveying a special request from the Queen that the late Sir Edgar Boehm might be buried in the Cathedral. Her Majesty's desire was, of course, immediately acceded to, and arrangements were forthwith made for the service to take place the day after the mail left.

SURELY it is an odd coincidence that the "purging" of the Parnellite Party should have taken place on the very anniversary of the day—Dec. 6, 1648—when the friends of Oliver Cromwell "purged" the Parliament of that time.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little Cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per Bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

# ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 19TH DECEMBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Siam, Commander H. T Weighell, with the English mails of the 19th December, arrived in harbour at 7 a.m. yesterday morning. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr F J Hill | Rev and Mrs Brennan and child |
| Mr Cholmeley | Major Hickley |
| Mrs Newton and child | Mr W W Farmer |
| Mr and Mrs W D Henry | Mr Doyle |
| Miss Abercrombie | Mr E A Howard |
| Mr J Duncan | Lieut H Langton |
| Miss A Dunk | Lieut H Young |
| Rev H W Bush | Mr W A Thomson |
| Mr A G Moon | Mr D Munro |
| Surgn and Mrs Fink | Mr R Harrison |
| Mr R Knight | Mr Borrowdaile |
| Mr P Knight | Mr and Mrs Pitchforth and three children |
| Rev R Whincup | |
| Miss Dobson | |

FROM BRINDISI.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr and Mrs G McWatters | Mr Baxter |
| Dr and Mrs W Clarkson | Mr D Wilkins |
| Mr P O B Saunders | Mr de La Corneuve |
| Mr Starling | Rev J C Shepherd |
| Maj R F Moore | Mr Kuppers |
| Col H D Pitt | Mr Osterhan |
| Mr and Mrs Tremenhere | Mr Mulloney |
| Mr I Lowis | Mr Leurhin |
| Mr and Mrs J Marshall | Mr Bower |
| Mr W W Simpson | Mr Getz |

FROM ADEN.

| | |
|---|---|
| Dy Surg Gen Cates | Mr Inverarity |

# THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, DEC. 19.

THE COURT.

Sunday last being the anniversary of the deaths of the Prince Consort and of the Princess Alice, a special religious service was performed in the Royal Mausoleum, Frogmore, at which the Queen and the members of the Royal Family attended.

The Empress Eugenie visited the Queen on Friday last, and returned to Farnborough-hill the next day.

It is arranged that the Queen will leave Windsor Castle to-day for Osborne.

A grand Masonic ceremony was performed at Reading on Monday in the installation of the Duke of Clarence and Avondale as Provincial Grand Master of the newly-formed province of Berkshire. The ceremony was performed by the Prince of Wales, Grand Master for England.

POLITICAL.

Mr. J. Chamberlain, M.P., presiding on Wednesday at a meeting of the Liberal Unionist committee at Birmingham, proposed the appointment of a joint committee with the Conservative party to consult on Union matters, and he advocated the formation of a National party to resist English political Nihilists and Irish Home Rulers.

A dinner in honour of Mr. J. A. Froude was given on Tuesday by the members of the Liberal Union Club. Sir H. James, M.P., presided, and reviewed the events of the last few weeks, which, he said, afforded a complete justification for the action of the Liberal Unionists. Mr. Froude also spoke, and gave an historical sketch of the history of the Union down to the present time.

The polling in the Bassetlaw Division of Notts passed off quietly on Monday, and the result declared the next day, was the return of Sir F. Milner, Unionist, by a majority of 728 votes over Mr. Mellort, Q.C., Gladstonian.

GENERAL.

At a meeting on Friday last, convened by the Aborigines Protection Society, resolutions were passed condemning the cruelties practised on African natives by members of the Emin Relief Expedition.

Sir Edgar Boehm, the eminent sculptor, was found dead in his studio on Friday last by the Marchioness of Lorne, who had called by appointment.

At the Queen's request the remains of the late Sir Edgar Boehm will be buried in St. Paul's Cathedral.

Mrs. Mundella, wife of the ex-Vice-President of the Council of Education, died on Tuesday.

General Sir E. Whitmore, formerly Military Secretary in Ireland, died on Tuesday, aged 71.

The Court-martial on the three survivors of the wreck of H. M. S. Serpent was opened on Tuesday at Devonport, and the inquiry was concluded on the following day. After hearing evidence the Court on Wednesday decided that the loss of the vessel was owing to an error of judgment on the part of those responsible for its navigation.

The weather in London, as all over the kingdom, has continued to be very severe, and many thousands of persons have been skating and sliding on the frozen waters in the parks.

At a meeting of the Edinburgh Town Council on Tuesday, a resolution for the removal of Mr. Parnell's name from the Burgess roll was unanimously adopted.

The first meeting of the newly-formed London Conciliation Board was held on Monday, representatives of employers and employes constituting the original council in equal numbers. Sir J. Lubbock, M. P., presided, and the officers of the new Board were elected.

The Bishop of Lincoln has addressed a letter to his clergy accepting the judgment of the Primate in the recent inquiry, and promising to discontinue the practices of which the Archbishop disapproved.

A steam pipe on board the steamer Jumna, preparing in the Albert Dock for her voyage to Calcutta, burst on Saturday, injuring a number of men, three of whom (lascars) have since died.

The man Macdonald, charged with the murder of Miss Holt, a young schoolmistress at Bolton, was found guilty at the Liverpool Assizes, and he was sentenced to death.

The Pique, a protected second-class twin-screw steamer, built for the Royal Navy, was launched from Messrs. Palmer's yard at Howden on Saturday last.

IRELAND.

The Parnellite feud in Ireland is becoming very fierce.

The election contest in North Kilkenny is being conducted with great vigour and even ferocity. Both factions held meetings on Tuesday at Ballinakill, and there was a fierce fight, in which Mr. Davitt took an active part. At Castlecomer a similar, but more violent, scene occurred, and a bag of lime thrown at Mr. Parnell temporarily blinded him. He was, however, sufficiently recovered to be present at two meetings, but he did not speak at either of them.

Mr. Deasy, M. P., a "Whip" of Mr. J. M'Carthy's party, stated to a press representative on Monday that there was no truth in the report that Mr. Parnell had obtained possession of the funds belonging to the National League in Paris, and he added that a full statement of accounts connected with the Land League for the last 10 years was in the possession of his party.

At the fortnightly meeting of the National League, held in Dublin on Tuesday, the reciept of £1,170 was announced, and also payment of £352 to evicted tenants.

COLONIAL.

It is believed that the Home Government have suggested to the Dominion Government the appointment of a Canadian Judge to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

Notwithstanding the M'Kinley tariff, about 150 tons of turkeys and geese were sent last week from Canada to the United States. About 50 tons of poultry are ready for shipment to Great Britain.

FOREIGN.

Far from abating, the anti-British feeling in Lisbon is increasing, and the Government are sending out troops to Mozambique. A force of military, including artillery, amounting in all to 800 men, are to be sent to Mozambique, where 300 volunteers are to be armed.

The British Consulate at Quilimane has been attacked by a furious mob, but the Portuguese authorities acted vigorously and arrested the ringleaders.

The German Empress was delivered of a son on Wednesday.

Six Anarchists, foreigners, have been expelled from Switzerland by order of the Federal Council.

The Young Czech party in Bohemia still insist upon their demands for virtual legislative independence, and the dispute has become so violent that the Emperor has personally intervened to suggest a compromise between the conflicting German and Czech elements.

The northern portion of Albania is in a state of anarchy, the Christian population fleeing from the violence of the Arnauts, who murdered many persons, including a Judge and his servants, at Prisrend. The Turkish authorities have sent no troops to the province, and it is feared that Montenegro and Servia will interfere, which would cause a grave complication.

The Servian Skuptschina in secret sessions has refused to consider Queen Natalie's memorandum respecing her grievances.

The Dutch Indian Budget for 1891 shows a deficit of 23 million florins.

The financial position in the United States continues to be unsatisfactory, and many further failures have occurred.

The camp of the Indian chief, Sitting Bull, at Pine Ridge, was attacked by United States police and military on Monday, and a fierce fight ensued, which resulted in the defeat of the Indians and the killing of Sitting Bull and of his son.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—Col. R. Crewe, Mad Ret.; Lieut.-Col. W. D. Grant, Mad. Ret.; Sir Edgar Boehm, R. A.; Gen. Sir E. A. Whitmore, K. C. B.; Sir Peter Tait; Major Bogle, V. C.; Mr. Richard Ker; Duchess of Northumberland; Dowager Lady Belper; Lady Sarah Lindsay; Lady Inglefield; Lady Caroline Russell; Mrs. Mundella; Mrs. Dan Godfrey.

# THE STANLEY-BARTTELOT CONTROVERSY.

AT the Westminster Palace Hotel on Friday (Dec. 12) a conference was held, under the auspices of the Aborigines' Protection Society, to consider the recent disclosures as to the ill-treatment of African natives by English and other adventurers in the Congo Free State.

Sir R. Fowler, M.P., who presided, said that there was a great controversy going on as to who was to blame for those atrocities. On the one hand there was a great African explorer, on the other there were two gentlemen no longer in this world. It had been suggested that the Government ought to appoint a Commission to investigate the question. The Government, he thought, were quiet right in not taking that course. Such an investigation involved very great difficulties, as a good many witnesses could not be brought to this country. He thought, however, the whole matter could only be thoroughly investigated in a court of law, and the only man to bring it into a court of law was Mr. Stanley himself. Mr. Stanley professed a desire for a full and impartial inquiry into the matter. They were met, he added, to enter their protest against expeditions which would bring suffering upon the natives.

Sir J. W. Pease, M.P., moved a resolution to the effect that this meeting regards with indignation the cruelties practised on African natives by members of the Emin Pasha Relief Expedition, and urged upon the Government the duty of instituting such inquiries as might tend to prevent the recurrence of these evils.

Mr. Frederic Harrison, in seconding the resolution, said that these so-called exploring expeditions were private wars conducted without the authority and beyond the control of any Government. They were necessarily inhuman, a serious violation of the royal prerogative and the duty and power of the Imperial Parliament, and were great hindrances to civilization. These expeditions were, under the law of England as it stood, illegal to the point of being felonious. He held that those who took part in the expedition had brought themselves within the provisions of the Slave Trade Act of George IV.

Miss Colenso moved the following rider: "That as a first step towards the prevention of savage treatment of Africans by Europeans, this meeting urges her Majesty's Government to take the steps necessary to purge itself from the charges against English officers in Zululand from 1887 to 1889;" but the chairman ruled it out of order.

Mr. Wellcome entered upon a defence of Mr. Stanley, contending that he had done more than any living man for the advance of humanity and civilization in Africa. (Cries of "No.") Colonel N. Campion said that, as one who was accustomed to native evidence, he had satisfied himself that a vast number of the accusations made against the expedition were absolutely false and untrustworthy, relying only on the evidence of natives, to whom a lie was as the breath in their nostrils. (Cries of "No.") Mr. Gedge, M.P., supported the resolution, which was adopted.

It was further resolved, on the motion of Mr. Picton, M.P., "That this meeting also urges on her Majesty's Government the importance of endeavouring to secure prompt adoption and enforcement of the General Act proposed by the international Conference at Brussels, of which a prominent object is the repression of slave-hunting and the protection and advancement of the rights of natives in Central Africa."

IMPORTANT STATEMENT BY A BELGIAN OFFICER.

Mr. Walter Barttelot writes to the *Times* in reply to Mr. Stanley's statements concerning the conduct of the late Major Barttelot and Mr. Jameson. He contradicts several of Mr. Stanley's assertions and traverses the statements of Mr. Bonny, Assad Farran, and of Saleh Ben Osman, Mr. Stanley's negro servant.

THE TESTIMONY OF AN EUROPEAN EYE-WITNESS.

Mr. Barttelot appends to his letter a written statement made by Lieutenant Alfred Baert, an officer of the Belgian army, who, he says, writes from personal observation of some of the last days and events of Major Barttelot's life, and who assisted at the trial of the murderer Sanga. Lieutenant Baert says:—"I appreciated Major Barttelot, and am happy and proud to have been a friend of his. Barttelot's energy and courage were indomitable; fifteen months of privation and sickness had not disheartened him, and such as I found him at Yambuya such had I seen him at Matadi when the expedition set out. I remember that at that time, in speaking of him to me, Stanley told me that he was a very 'energetic man.' Barttelot was very vexed to have remained inactive during so long a time; but this was the result of the written orders which Stanley had left with him." Lieutenant Baert was present when Major Barttelot arrived at Stanley Falls to see Tippo Tib. He says:—

Barttelot's state of health was not so good as it had been fifteen days before. An ulcer on his right foot made an open wound, and he could not wear a boot. In spite of this he had just made in seven days a march which the best native walker would have taken ten days to accomplish. For food on his journey he had eaten one plantain a day. I took part in the palavers, and never, so to speak, left him. I can affirm that he was very cool and collected, and had all his senses about him. He reasoned very quietly on the extraordinarily difficult position in which he was placed, and declared that nothing in the world would induce him to retrace his steps. His calm and composure in the face of the certain danger of the expedition astonished us, for we saw him joking and laughing as though he were spending a holiday with us.

After speaking of the murder of the Major, Lieutenant Baert adds:—

I never heard anything of the terrible accusations brought by Stanley against Major Barttelot, although I was in the country where these things happened and in a position to gather all such tales. I lived with him during, I may say, his last days, and I was convinced that if the expedition could end happily, it would be owing to Major Barttelot. Although they did not like the Major, Muini Somai and the other Arabs never made any accusations of such a nature in my presence. As for myself, I consider that the memory of Barttelot is free from all reproach, and am proud and happy to have been amongst his friends, being convinced that the actions of which he is accused are incompatible with his character.

# THE AMERICAN INDIAN RISING.

A TELEGRAM sent from New York on Tuesday (Dec. 16) said:—General Miles has received advices that the chief, Sitting Bull, and his son, have been killed under the following circumstances. The Indian police started to arrest Sitting Bull, as they heard that he intended going to the Bad Lands. A troop of cavalry followed the police, and upon arrival at Sitting Bull's camp, forty miles from Standing Rock, it was evident that arrangements had already been made for departure. The police thereupon arrested Sitting Bull, and started back with him in custody. His followers, however, rallied, and attempted a rescue. A *mêlée* ensued, in the course of which Sitting Bull, his son, and several Indians, as well as five of the Indian police were killed.

President Harrison, commenting on the above intelligence, said that he had regarded Sitting Bull as the great disturbing element of the tribe. Now that the chief was dead the President hoped that a settlement of the difficulties would be arrived at without further bloodshed.

Sitting Bull was one of the most cunning Indians who ever ruled a tribe. He will be best remembered in connection with the great Indian rising of 1876, when, for a long time, he held the best troops of the United States at bay. He was not so much a fighting man as a statesman, and although he was nominally in command of the Indians when General Custer and the finest regiment of the United States was annihilated, it was really his fighting chief, Crazy Horses, to whom the credit of this Indian victory was due. It was the same Chief, Crazy Horses, who fought General Crook on the Big Horn, and held his ground the whole livelong day, despite Crook's repeated attempts to dislodge him. Crazy Horses was bayoneted by mistake after he had surrendered. Sitting Bull, after the great war, escaped to Canada, where he lived for some time; but, being pardoned, he returned to his own hunting grounds, though he never regained the position of chief of the six tribes forming the Sioux nation. Despite all the efforts of the authorities, Sitting Bull would never look upon the white men other than as his natural enemies. He always declared that the white men were always secretly goading them into violence in order to have a pretext for shooting them down and seizing their lands. He took the bounty offered by Government agents at the Indian Reservations, but with an ill grace. For some time he travelled in America with Colonel Cody in his Wild West Show; but though he took a very intelligent interest in many things he saw, he remained to the last a typical Indian of the plains, untamed and untameable.

THE Education Department of South Australia have come out as true Temperance reformers. They have issued a "Temperance Pledge Book" for use in State schools. The pledge which the children will be encouraged to sign is as follows:—"With my parents' consent I promise not to use intoxicating liquors before I am 21 years old, and to do all I can to induce my companions to act in the same way."

# AN INTERNATIONAL RACE TO LAKE TCHAD.

WE have reached the final phase of the scramble for Africa, says the *Times*. A glance at a good map of Africa will show that there still remains one extensive and important region which has not yet been traversed by any explorer. It is the one big thing that remains to be accomplished in African exploration, and he who succeeds will well deserve the gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society. The region in question extends from the Lower Congo, on the south, almost direct northwards to Lake Tchad. A large area of this region, moreover, has been left unappropriated in the various international arrangements which have been the sequel to the last six years' scramble for Africa. This region, however, is not likely to remain much longer either unexplored or unappropriated. At this moment there is an eager race between France, Germany, and England to obtain possession of an area which is undoubtedly one of the most desirable in Central Africa. By the latest Anglo-French arrangement it will be remembered that a line from the north-west corner of Lake Tchad, drawn irregularly westward to Say on the Niger, was agreed upon as the southern limit of French influence. The common-sense interpretation of this arrangement, and certainly the one accepted in England, implies that France would not seek to intrude into any of the countries around Lake Tchad either to the east or to the south of this line. This, however, is apparently not the interpretation placed upon the arrangements in certain circles in France. The recent adventure of Lieutenant Mizon on the Binue undoubtedly had in view the conclusion of treaties with the native States lying to the east of Sokoto. Fortunately, the attempt from that quarter has been frustrated. But much more ambitious schemes on the part of France are now being revealed. At present the German sphere in the Cameroons does not come east of the 15th degree of East longitude, but between this and the lower course of the Mobangi France has appropriated a great block included in her Congo territory up to the 4th parallel North, while, according to the Anglo-German Agreement, all treaties made in territories intervening between the Binue and Lake Tchad shall be notified from one Power to the other.

Under these conditions it would seem as if France had formed the ambitious project of securing an uninterrupted connection between Algeria and the French Congo; indeed it has been proposed to construct a railway between Algiers and Brazzaville. In order to accomplish this gigantic scheme France would have to annex Eastern Adamawa, Bagirmi, and the eastern part of Bornou—in other words, the basin of the Shari.

These schemes have aroused vehement protests in Germany; on the 'Hinterland' theory it is maintained that no Power has a right to come behind the Cameroons territory. The French, however, evidently do not mean to regard those protests. One explorer, M. Cholet, has succeeded in pushing his way northwards by the Sanga River to 4 deg. North latitude. There is another expedition, under the command of M. Crampel, which has taken the route by the Mobangi river, and at the date of the latest news had reached the Zongo Rapids, whence we are assured M. Crampel would push rapidly north-east towards the Shari. Still another French traveller, M. Ponel, chief of the French post of Bangui, has succeeded in traversing the right bank of the Mobangi, 160 miles beyond his post. The Governor of French Congo has commissioned two of his agents to continue M. Cholet's explorations in the basin of the Sanga. Two other expeditions are setting out from Senegambia, apparently with the intention of crossing the Upper Niger, securing French influence on the unappropriated part of that river, and pushing on to the countries around Lake Tchad; while advances have begun in the same direction from Algeria.

On their side the Germans are equally active. Since the month of May last, Lieutenant Morgen has been on his way to the country around the sources of the Binue; while Dr. Zintgraff left Hamburg in September last for the purpose, it is said, of establishing a base of operations in the Bali country on the route to Adamawa, with the ultimate intention of penetrating into the country lying beyond. Moreover, the Governor of the Cameroons, General Soden, has command of a staff of officers who are making their way little by little towards the north-east.

From all this, it is evident that the connections of the Royal Niger Company with the Central Soudan are seriously theatened: but we may rest assured that the able directors of that company, who have shown so much energy in the past, are quite alive to the seriousness of the situation. There can be little doubt that steps have already been taken to forestall any attempt of either France or Germany to come between their sphere and Lake Tchad. At present the company are on the best of terms with Bornou, and if it be possible to conclude treaties with fanatical States like Bagirmi and Wadai, the British Company are not likely to leave the task to adventurers of any other nationality. As has been stated in the *Times* already, Major Macdonald succeeded in reaching the head of navigation of the Mayo-Kebbi, one of the head-waters of the Binue. On the other side, by the latest Anglo-German Agreement, the sphere of the British East Africa Company absorbs nearly the whole of Darfur, and, if only enterprise were possible on that side equal to that displayed by the Niger Company, the Central Soudan might without much difficulty be included within the British sphere.

The results of the race will be watched with interest and before long we may expect a fresh international African arrangement, which will mark the conclusion of the scramble. The Royal Niger Company have a perfect right to maintain that the French at least have no right to intrude either to the south or east of Lake Tchad; but, let us repeat, they know how to look after their own interests.

# HOW TO LIVE ON £40 A YEAR.

GOLDSMITH'S vicar was "passing rich with £40 a year." A lady, writing to the *Girls' Own Paper*, says that her income is identical with that of the famous pastor. She has seen better days, and at 36 finds that her whole income is only just £40 a year. She rents a single room in a London suburb from a gardener, whom she had known and employed in her days of ampler means. This is prettily furnished, has creepers to the windows, and can be converted into a bedroom by less than five minutes of transforming effect. A "saddle-bag" couch serves for a bed, an old-fashioned cupboard for a dressing-room and wardrobe. The rent of the room is £8, and this sum includes the sweeping of it also. All the rest of the work of cleaning, cooking, &c., is done by the tenant. Her dietary, of which fruit is a large ingredient, costs 5s. weekly. One pound is put by for sickness, but this is rarely needed. She puts aside £2 15s. for charitable purposes. "Dress comes to £6, which, by contriving, is made to include an evening and a tennis dress." The laundress is put down for 30s., and travelling, stationery, and literature" cost £3. Yet this slight expenditure suffices one year for an "excursion" trip to Scotland, and another year to Antwerp, and an annual visit to a brother at Nottingham. The sum of 10s. is set aside for lectures and concerts. Many friends come in to tea in the course of the year, and a children's party, two musical evenings, and a treat to her Sunday school class, and to some girls of an association for which she is a worker, are provided. These parties are paid for by £1 and what is saved from her food money. Fire and light claims £2 2s., and 10s. is put down to a depreciation and renewal fund. There is still left an unspent 3s. when all these items are added together Her landlady allows her some additional room and assistance at her parties, and in return she teaches the daughter of the house French and drawing.

THE Thunderer, on whose new machinery—supplied by Messrs. Maudslay, Sons, and Field—men are now regularly working overtime, is ordered to be pushed forward for the trials of both engines and guns with all practicable despatch. She will be the first of the old-fashioned ironclads that have been remodelled to be sufficiently complete to undergo her trials, and by her performance we shall know what the Devastation, Superb, and Hercules are likely to do. Especial interest will attach to the sea trials of her new armament, consisting of four twenty-nine-ton ten-inch guns, of a pattern never before mounted in the navy. These guns are the heaviest yet fitted to be worked by manual labour, and there are ingenious appliances in their carriages to prevent the delicate knife-edge bearings, which are essential if such heavy pieces are to be moved by hand, being injured by the recoil, if the gun is fired with a certain amount of elevation. At 1000 yards range the new guns are expected to pierce twenty one inches of solid wrought iron, which is a trifle more than the present forty-five ton gun is capable of doing. The projectile weighs 500lb., the charge 250lbs. The Thunderer's old thirty-five ton muzzle-loaders could only penetrate fifteen inches of iron at 1000 yards.

A LIFE-SIZE statue of Mr. Henry Irving has just been placed in the Art Gallery at the Guildhall. It was presented to the Corporation by the sculptor Mr. E. Onslow Ford, A.R.A. The figure is seated, and in the character of Hamlet.

## THE HOME RULE CRISIS.

Mr. Vincent Scully, a Tipperary landlord of large means, who has for some years been a member of the National League, and who is contributing one-tenth of his income for the purpose of the cause, at Mr. Parnell's urgent request, decided to stand in opposition to Sir John Pope Hennessy, write the Home papers to hand by yesterday's mail. The contest in North Kilkenny is being most vigorously conducted by both sides. Mr. Parnell on Saturday addressed a meeting in Kilkenny, and on Sunday drove to Tullaroan, Freshford, and Arlingford, villages in the constituency. At Freshford only was there any opposition; but no disturbance arose. Mr. Parnell, who was very hoarse, made only short speeches. In these he denounced Sir John Pope Hennessy, of whom he said "there is no party in the British Parliament to which he has not joined himself at some time or the other," and that his political life had been "a long career of place-hunting." If the electors did not get satisfactory answers from him, "away then with this dishonest politician, this time serving politician, and tell him with your united voice that Kilkenny will not support a tuft-hunting place hunter." Again Mr. Parnell declared that the issue was not a personal one. If it had not been for the miserable gutter-sparrows, who were once h s comrades, they would not be in the positions they now held. The fact was that he had given every man a better chance then he himself had, and yet these miserable wretches dared to go amongst the people of Ireland to defame their leader behind his back. He would not waste his breath upon such miserable scoundrels.

MR. HEALY DENOUNCES MR. PARNELL.

Sir John Pope Hennessy, accompanied by Dr. Tanner and Mr. Davitt, also held several meetings on Sunday (14th ult.) and was well received. The Bishop of Ossory, whose diocese includes the constituency, has issued a strongly-worded address against Mr. Parnell. The declaration of the Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland was read in the several chapels of the city and county of Kilkenny at the different masses on Sunday. While reference was being made to the election at one of the masses in St. Canice's Chapel, Kilkenny, a portion of the congregation rose and left the church, and although the clergyman called out to them to remain they paid no heed to his request. The principal meeting of the anti-Parnellites was held at Castlecomer, the centre of the colliery district. Mr. Healy, who was received with loud cheering, asked whether they would be a party to smashing up the Irish party, its unity, and independence, for the sake of a dethroned and broken idol? It was hard for them to speak against Mr. Parnell because up to a month ago reliance had been placed upon him. From the day that, crowbar in hand, with his battering-ram like Balfour's (laughter and groans) he broke into the office of William O'Brien—from that moment he (Mr. Healy) said he would tell the truth and let the people judge. Mr. Parnell had asked the question, "Did I ever lead you wrong? Well, now, in 1885, Mr. Parnell went to Liverpool, when he was offered by the Tories, with whom at that time he was in alliance, a seat for himself for the Exchange Division, and he sold it to Captain O'Shea. (A voice: "For his wife.") What was the price he got for it? (Loud laughter.) In the presence of honest women he would not mention it. Captain O'Shea was defeated, and then what did Mr. Parnell do? Having failed to prostitute an English seat by securing it for Captain O'Shea, he went off to Galway and, although it was a bond of the Irish party that every man should sign a pledge to sit, act, and vote with the Irish party, he put in Captain O'Shea for Galway as the price of his wife's shame. Mr. Parnell had avowed that he would expel from Parliament members who were opposing his leadership. That was to say, men like William O'Brien—(cheers)—and John Dillon—(cheers)—and Sexton were to be made a holocaust on the altar of his lusts. He would tell Mr. Parnell that he had undertaken a very big contract. (Laughter, and a voice: "More than he can accomplish.") Mr. Parnell proposed to found a united Ireland; the foundation-stones were to be made out of the corpses of the majority of the Irish party, and then he would go through Ireland with a new banner, constructed out of the petticoat of Mrs. O'Shea. (Roars of laughter.) The green flag of Ireland, with its sunburst, was to be set aside, the sunburst and harp were to be toned down, and were to be replaced by the sign of a fire-escape. (Much laughter and cheers.) That was Mr. Parnell's policy. If he had any other policy, let him declare it. He had one policy which they understood very well—that was the policy of attempting to shut the mouths of his opponents by paying corner boys with the money of the evicted tenants. Mr. Parnell could not answer their arguments, but he could get their skulls broken by his hirelings. (Groans.)

FIGHTING AT BALLINAKILL.

The contest in Kilkenny on Tuesday (16th ult.) led to some fighting at a market town, named Ballinakill. Early in the morning Mr. Parnell and a number of his friends, including Mr. Vincent Scully, one of the candidates, left Kilkenny for Ballinakill. He was speedily followed by Mr. Davitt and a number of the anti-Parnellites. Meetings were held by both parties in the Market-square, which, being Fair Day, was thronged with farmers and others. The vehicles which served as platforms were only a short distance apart. On the one was Mr. Michael Davitt, Dr. Tanner, a number of priests and others. On the other break were Mr. Parnell, Mr. E. Harrington, Mr. William Redmond, and Mr. Vincent Scully. Speeches were being delivered simultaneously by both parties. From the two vehicles the Parnellites and the anti-Parnellites confronted each other. Dr. Tanner repeatedly pointed scornfully to Mr. Parnell, who had mounted the driver's box, and stood placidly gazing on the scene of disorder beneath him. Tremendous shouts greeted the doctor's sallies, in which the words "Tally-ho," "Fox," and "Kitty's petticoats" were distinguishing words. Mr. Parnell having addressed his supporters, for some time paused and, pointing towards the opposition meeting, said, "Let us get away from these lunatics. I can't hear my own voice." Mr. E. Harrington excitedly exclaimed, "Do not let the field to them now." Several men who had been listening to Mr. Parnell now made a desperate effort to drag the break into the very midst of the anti-Parnellite gathering, but were dissuaded. Mr. Parnell then resumed his speech, which was interrupted by such cries from his supporters as "To hell with Balfour!" "Down with the traitors!" "To hell with him!" (Sir J. P. Hennessy) "Down with the English Clubs!" and "We will fight to the death."

MR. DAVITT IN THE MIDST OF THE FRAY.

A sudden surging of the crowds and a rush towards Mr. Davitt's car showed (says the *Times*' correspondent) that the moment of the actual conflict, for the last hour growing more imminent, had come. A forest of ashplant sticks and blackthorns was raised in the air where the dividing lines of the opposing crowds had been but barely discernible. The blows descended thick and fast, the combatants pressing upon each other from above and below. Mr. Michael Davitt leaped from the car on which he had been standing, and, armed with a thick hazel stick, fought his way inch by inch down the square, but straight and unswervingly towards Mr. Parnell's temporary guardians. So sudden was the onset that the occupants of the Parnellite carriage displayed considerable alarm, and watched with bated breath the progress of the dark figure in the astrachan coat hewing his way along. The fight was thickest at the mid distance; and, when Mr. Davitt appeared at the very wheels of the Parnell chariot the black cloth hat with which he had started on his expedition had been battered to a shapeless heap, and portions of it hung in tatters from his head. Upon the face he had received many heavy blows, and the left side especially was badly marked. A handful of men with him had forced a way from end to end of the square, and one of these bore traces of severe usage. They had driven before them down the open space a force of fighting men who had resolutely disputed every inch of ground, and who had borne and dealt out blows with lightning swiftness and effect. What followed was a noteworthy episode of the fray. Apparently all but wholly exhausted, Mr. Davitt presented himself for a moment defiantly at the very steps of the vehicle of which Mr. Parnell was the chief occupant. He then, with gleaming eye and haggard look, breathed out words of defiance. Then turning his back upon his foes, he pushed his way back through the maddened crowd amid the shrill piercing cries of his own men and the fierce execrations of those with whom he was in conflict. Again mounting the car from which he had, as it appeared, descended but for a moment, Mr. Davitt exclaimed at the top of his voice, "Men of Kilkenny, I came here to-day in defence of the right of public meeting and liberty of speech. Our opponents sent their blackguards up here to interrupt our proceedings, but we have beaten them back. I was never struck by an Englishman, but to-day I have been many times struck by my own countrymen." Mr. Davitt's defence of his conduct was greeted with tumultuous cheers. The square soon after resumed its normal aspect, and the farmers were able to resume bargain and sale. A noteworthy fact is that there had been during these incidents no active interference from the members of the Royal Irish Constabulary.

"COCK-SPARROWS AND JACKDAWS."

On leaving Ballinakill for Castlecomer, Mr. Parnell was followed by Dr. Tanner, M.P., and Mr. Michael Davitt on a car. Mr. Parnell stopped at the house of a doctor practising in Castlecomer. On arrival later Mr. Michael Davitt and Dr. Tanner held a meeting and addressed some two hundred persons. At a later period the remainder of the Parnellite party arrived on a wagonette and outside cars. The crowd received the Parnellites with groans and hisses, and mud and stones were thrown. Mr. William Redmond stood at the edge of the meeting, and Mr. Kilbride and Dr. Tanner came and gave him a message from Mr. Davitt to the effect that, if Mr. Parnell would agree to stand beside Mr. Davitt and deliver a speech, which the latter would answer, and agree to confine the speeches to these two, they would guarantee to give him a hearing. Mr. Parnell, on being told the message, said, "Tell them that I am not in a position to treat. I am only in a position to fight." At a later period a small crowd gathered in front of the house, and Mr. Parnell entered the wagonette and proceeded to address a smaller gathering than that of Mr. Davitt. Mr. Parnell said:—

My friends,—I value you not by your numbers, but by your quality. I am not accustomed to face a crowd of ignorant fools; but I am accustomed to face a crowd of patriotic Irishmen. . . . I leave to the future my vindication; for I carry my vindication with me. I have by my side men who have never flinched. I have the men who stood by my side from 1880 to 1885, many a long day; and I am not going to ask permission to address you from any cock-sparrow like Dr. Tanner or any jackdaw like Michael Davitt.

Speeches were afterwards delivered by Messrs. Harrington, Nolan, and Harrison. While Mr. Harrison was speaking several persons from the Davitt gathering came over to the Parnellites and commenced to groan, jeer, and interrupt. A new sensation was occasioned by the advent of a priest, the Rev. Father Downey, of Conahy, who advanced in an excited and threatening manner at the head of a big contingent of Mr. Davitt's party, brandishing a stick above his head. Mr. Parnell again addressed the meeting, but his voice could not be heard. The proceedings closed amidst much excitement, and the Parnellites drove away through the town, followed by a crowd who pelted them with mud and stones. The mud-throwing was worst as the cars passed the scene of the Davitt meeting. Mr. Redmond and several of his friends jumped off their cars and were about to attack with sticks the stone and mud throwers, but were restrained by others. During the disturbance a couple of bags of lime were thrown, one of which covered Mr. Harrington's shoulders and h t, and another struck Mr. Parnell full in the face and temporarily blinded him. This further exasperated the Parnellites, and two or three of them angrily advanced to Father Downey, who was in the middle of the crowd, and shouted, "Coward, you are a disgrace to your Church." The police exercised a restraining influence, and finally the Parnellities mounted their cars and left Castlecomer cheering and waving their hats, while their opponents, cheering for Davitt, yelled and hooted. When the party had gone down the road for some distance, Mr. Parnell's eyes, which were quite closed, became so painful that he had to halt and enter a labourer's cabin almost fainting, where Dr. Hackett with some difficulty attended to his eyes. The lime became caked beneath the eyelids, and the doctor was only able to remove some of it, and recommended Mr. Parnell to drive on into Kilkenny. However, the pain was so intense that a little later on a second halt had to be made at a small public-house on the roadside, where the doctor was able to make a further effort. He apologized to Mr. Parnell for causing him so much pain, but explained that it was unavoidable. Mr. Parnell replied faintly, "Never mind the pain, doctor; do your best, and do not let me lose my sight." On arrival at the Victoria Hotel, Kilkenny, Mr. Parnell had to be led from the wagonette up the steps of the hotel to his room.

A FREE FIGHT AT TIPPERARY.

The anti-Parnellite meeting at Tipperary on Sunday afternoon (Dec. 14) gave rise to several exciting scenes. It was anticipated that either Mr. Healy or Mr. Sexton would attend, but at the last moment an intimation was received that the presence of those gentlemen was required elsewhere, and the only members who put in an appearance were Mr. Condon, M.P., and Mr. J. O'Brien. A meeting was held at half-past two in an open space outside New Tipperary arcade. Canon Cahill was elected to the chair, but as soon as the reverend gentleman attempted to speak, two young men, named Hurley and Dalton, on the platform, called for cheers for Mr. Parnell. Great disorder prevailed. The crowd was divided into factions, who glared at one another, and brandished sticks. Canon Ryan (says the Times correspondent at Tipperary) advanced to the platform and roared, "We will walk on the Hurleys and the paid cut-throats of our country. Clear them away; crush them down." Both Dalton and Hurley were torn from the platform by the rabble beneath. Several policemen were present, but they did not interfere. A table on the platform was broken and thrown to the crowd, and some sturdy fellows armed themselves with the shattered pieces to belabour their opponents. The Parnellites attacked the other side, to be driven back some distance. Disorder reigned supreme, and both parties struggled for the mastery. Canon Ryan addressed the anti-Parnellites, telling them they were worthless and cowards, as they could not clear off the scruff and dirt of Tipperary, and he called on the horsemen on the outskirts of the crowd to come in and trample the hirelings down; but the command met with no response. Some speeches having been delivered amid constant interruptions, Canon Ryan asked, "Why does not our side beat out the rascals or kick out the blackguards?" A man on the platform cheered for Parnell, and an effort was made by the anti-Parnellites to pull him down. His friends rushed to his rescue to resist the attack and were freely beaten with sticks and swept away some distance from the platform. Outnumbered and overpowered they changed their line of attack and discharged a volley of stones at their opponents. Both sides ranged themselves into lines and fought in this style for some time. The peaceful spectators fled in all directions and left the field to the fighting-men. Every one was driven from the platform by the fusillade of stones, and several people were hurt. Canon Ryan and Father Humphreys, wielding umbrellas rushed amid their supporters, and, calling on them to follow, charged upon the other side. A fierce conflict ensued for several moments, during which the stone-throwing continued, but at last the Parnellites yielded and fled in all directions; a few who took shelter in an open building were attacked with stones and driven away. A priest on the platform then gave directions, when the Parnellites returned, that they should station "Groups of ten or twenty on the outskirts of the crowd prepared to beat out the brains of any one who interrupts." The meeting from this time proceeded with some show of order. The number of persons present in all is variously estimated from 400 to 2,000. Not more than 200 men wer engaged in the fighting.

AN INJUNCTION GRANTED AGAINST THE NEW PAPER.

In the Vice-Chancellor's Court at Dublin on Tuesday, (Dec. 16), an application was made on behalf of the Irish National Newspaper and Publishing Company for an injunction to restrain Messrs. Murphy, M.P., Bodkin, and Lawlor from publishing or selling any newspaper under the name of *United Ireland*. The application was grounded on the affidavit of Mr. Campbell, M.P., setting forth that he was acting-manager of the plaintiff company, of which the directors were Messrs. Parnell, Richard Lawlor, Patrick Egan, Timothy Harrington, and Dr. Kenny. Having referred to the circumstances attending the dismissal of Mr. Bodkin from the position of acting editor and the seizure of the offices of *United Ireland*, it stated that copies of a paper have been published by the defendants under the name of the *Suppressed United Ireland* both last Saturday and Monday, and that it was the intention of the defendants to continue to publish it daily. The plaintiff prayed for an interlocutory injunction pending the hearing of the action. Counsel for the defendants asked for an adjournment on the ground of want of sufficient notice. The Vice-Chancellor asked whether he would give an undertaking not to publish the paper in the meantime. Counsel said he could give no undertaking. The Vice-Chancellor then said he had no alternative but to grant an injunction; costs to be costs in the cause, and the order would issue forthwith.

MR. HEALY AND CAPTAIN O'SHEA.

Captain W. H. O'Shea writes as follows to the papers:—Mr. Healy's statements at Kilkenney respecting the Liverpool election in November, 1885, and the Galway election in 1886, are, in all that concerns myself, absolutely false. I cannot produce documents or enter into particulars without the consent of others. I am taking steps to obtain it.

THE LAND LEAGUE FUNDS AND BOOKS.

Legal action is being taken in the French courts by the representatives of the majority of the Irish Parliamentary party to prevent Mr. Parnell withdrawing the Land League money deposited with Messrs. Monroe in Paris. A rumour to the effect that Mr. Parnell had succeeded in outwitting Mr. Justin McCarthy was current on Monday (Dec. 15). Mr. John Deasy, the Whip of the majority party, was interviewed, and in reply to a question on this subject said:—"There is not a word of truth in the rumour. The money is perfectly safe, and to my personal knowledge is still in the hands of John Monroe and Company. Not one penny of it will be paid out now to any one excepting upon an order of the court. I make this statement based entirely upon facts within my own knowledge. In addition to this, we have secured a full statement of accounts connected with the Land League expenditures and funds for the last ten years, showing exactly what has been done with every shilling of the money subscribed during that period, and to whom and for what it has been disbursed. These documents are actually now in our possession."

IMPORTANT GLADSTONIAN DECLARATION.

The *Daily News* says:—Recent occurrences have not in the least shaken the conviction of intelligent Home Rulers that the salvation of Ireland lies in Home Rule, and in the feelings of responsibility which Home Rule would engender. But we cannot work miracles. Measures cannot be carried without members to carry them, and members cannot be elected without constituencies to elect them. If the mass of voters take it into their heads that the quarrel inthe Irish camp shows an indifference to national aspirations, and that Home Rule had better be dropped until a wiser set of politicians appears in Ireland, they have the power of making their opinion prevail.

## THE SERVICES AT HOME.

India Office.—December 18.

CIVIL.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

| | |
|---|---|
| Surgeon D S E Bain, India, 55, Parliament-street | W T Hall (Cov), India, Messrs King and Co, 65, Cornhill. |
| G S Morley, India, care of Rev G Morley, Kever, Eden Bridge, Kent | Surgeon-Major J Moorhead, MD, India, Bray, county Wicklow, Ireland |

J J Adler, Bombay. 10, Rutland-road, Victoria Park-road, South Hackney.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

| | |
|---|---|
| H C Williams (Cov), India 8 months' furlough | W E Muniz, India, 6 months' extraordinary leave on MC |
| T E Owen, India, 7 months' furlough | G J F Norton, Madras, 3 months' MC |

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

| | |
|---|---|
| S C E Hartwell, India | A P McDonnell, CSI (Cov), India |
| H F Palin, India | |
| R C Beeston, India | J S Sherlock-Hubbard, India |
| J M Harman, India | Capt J S Ashley (Bo SC), Bombay |
| Surgeon G H Fink, India | |
| W J Chamberlain, India | F L Charles, Bombay |

MILITARY.

PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

| | |
|---|---|
| Lieutenant U W Evans, Madras, RE, 3 months, MC | Capt R F M Johnstone, Bombay SC, 3 months, MC |
| Surgeon-Major A S Reid, Bengal, 2 months, M C | Col J F F Cologan, Bengal SC, 4 days, P A |

Lieut Ivor Phillips, Bengal SC, 39 days, PA.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

| | |
|---|---|
| Lieut-Col H V Hunt, Bengal SC | Lieut C W O'Bryen, Bengal, SC |
| Surg-Maj M Robinson, Madras | Major J E Broadbent, Bengal RE |
| Lieut H P Lane, Bengal, SC | Capt H M Johnston, Bengal SC |
| Capt J C B Craster, Bengal, SC | Lieut Ivor Phillips, Bengal SC |
| Lieut-Col H Howell, Bengal, SC | Capt H D Keary, Madras, SC |
| Surg-Major P Murphy, MD, Bombay | Lieut J H Dickson, Bombay, SC |

Captain C F Peirse, Bombay SC.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capt L J Browne, Bengal SC | Lieut J A D Gordon, Bengal Infantry |
| Lieut C W O'Bryen, Bengal SC | Surg-Maj J Moorhead, MD, Bengal |
| Major C J Jamieson, Bengal SC | Lieut A S Begbie, Bengal SC |
| Lieut G H De L Lacy, Bengal SC | Capt D W Purdon, Madras SC |
| Capt H M Jackson, Bengal RE | Surgeon D S E Bain, Madras |

Brigade Surgeon J B Thomas, Madras.

India Office, Dec. 12.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces and admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel,—Maj N C Martelli

To be Major—Capt J W E Angelo

To be Captain—Lieut S C Gough

To be Lieutenants—Lieut G A Dale, from the Bedfordshire Regt; Sec Lieut H A Lane, from the 3rd Dragoon Guards; Sec Lieut E C Rowcroft, from the Devonshire Regt; Sec Lieut W A Bailey, from the Gloucestershire Regt; Sec Lieut A G B Turner, from the Devonshire Regt.

BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Brigade-Surgeon—Surg-Maj D O'C Raye. M D.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants—Lieut E W Harris, from the North Staffordshire Regt; Lieut E F Rainey, from the West India Regt; Sec Lieut C E Bowen, from the Leinster Regt; Sec Lieut C E De Lisle Solbe, from the Royal West Surrey Regt; Sec Lieut W B Powell, from the Northamptonshire Regt; Sec Lieut F G H Sutton, from the Royal Irish Regt; Sec Lieut A P How, from the Royal West Kent Regt; Lieut R P Jackson, from Royal Warwickshire Regt; Sec Lieut W Donnan, from the Lincolnshire Regt; Sec. Lieut De L Faunce, from the Oxfordshire Lt Inf; Sec. Lieut F W Bagshawe, from the Oxfordshire Lt Inf.

MADRAS MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Brigade-Surgeon.—Surg.-Maj. T. J. McGann.

To be Surgeons-Major.—Surg. C. Mallins, M. D., Surg. E. M. Dawla, Surg. H. St. C. Carruthers.

MADRAS SUBORDINATE MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Senior Apothecary, First Grade.—Senior Apothecary Second Grade, ranking as Honorary Lieut., T. K. Hall.

To be Senior Apothecaries, Second Grade, ranking as Honorary Lieuts:—Apothecary First Grade E. Trutwein, Apothecary First Grade C. Trutwein.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Major.—Capt. W. R. Le G. Anderson.

To be Captain.—Lieut. E. O. Owen.

To be Lieutenant.—Lieut. H. E. Lowis, from the West India Regt.

BOMBAY MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Surgeons-Major.—Surg. C. G. W. Lowdell, Surg. H. B. Briggs, Surg. W. P. Carson, Surg. A. S. Faulkner.

INDIAN ARMY.

To be Colonel.—Lieut.-Col. R. H. T. Hill, Madras In.

The Queen has also approved of the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officers:—Col. W. B. Birch, Bengal Staff Corps; Col. J. B. Leggett, Madras Staff Corps; Col. D. Cowie, Madras Staff Corps; Col. A. B. Portman, Bombay Staff Corps; Maj. L. A. T. McCudden, Bombay Staff Corps.

The Queen has approved of the following appointments which have been made to the Personal Staff in India:—Lieut. Col. W. G. Nicholson, Royal Engineers, to be Military Secretary to the Com.-in-Chief in India, vice Col. R. Pole-Carew, C.B., resigned the appointment; Lieut. W. J. Peyton, C.M.G., Bombay Staff Corps, to be Aide-de-Camp to the Com.-in-Chief, Bombay, vice Capt. Kuper, Royal Artillery, reverted to regimental duty.

The following appointments to the Staff has been made by the Government of India:—Lieut.-Col. I. S. M. Hamilton, Gordon Highlanders, to be Assist. Adjt.-Genl for Musketry, Bengal.

## THE RAILWAY CATASTROPHE IN CANADA.

A railway disaster of a peculiarly distressing nature occurred at midday on the 18th ult., as already telegraphed, to the express train from Halifax to Montreal, on the bridge over the main street at St Joseph de Levis. Reuter's agent states that, owing to the breaking of an axle, the train left the metals before it came to the bridge, on reaching which it toppled over into the street. The train consisted of baggage and mail cars, one second-class and one first-class car, and one sleeping car. The accident occurred on an embankment, about three miles from Levis Station. The train was running at a high rate of speed, and after passing the station, the second-class car jumped the track at the end of the station siding on a curve, and dragged the first-class car and the sleeper with it. It also caused the mail and baggage cars ahead of the three passenger carriages to run off the line. The train then ran diagonally along the embankment for about 200 yards, the second-class car striking the western abutment of the bridge. It was in this car that the chief loss of life occurred, the front portion being smashed to atoms against the stonework. All three passenger cars then turned over, the first-class being badly shattered and the sleeping car somewhat less broken up. The engine, still drawing the baggage and mail cars, dashed over the bridge, which was badly broken by the two cars which had been thrown off the rails by the plunge of those in the rear. After passing the bridge the mail car ran down the bank, completely turning over the descent. The engine and baggage car, however, still continued their wild career, and after passing over a second bridge, came to a standstill a few hundred yards away. The cars which fell over by the bridge were smashed to splinters. The carriages which toppled over the first bridge were precipitated into the street 20ft. below, and completely wrecked. The shrieks of the dying and injured were heartrending. All the second-class passengers were injured, but six priests who were sitting in a first-class car escaped unhurt. It was difficult to ascertain how many were actually killed on the spot, although it is believed that the death-roll does not exceed 10, while some estimates place it as low as five. The dead include Captain Belanger of Bathurst, New Brunswick; Mr. J. P. Blais, of Kamouraska; M. J. Leclaire, of Levis; and the brakesman of the train. Among the injured are the Hon. H. H. Fuller, member of the Nova Scotia Legislative Council, and his wife; Judge Pelletier, Miss McGarry, Mr. Thomas Wilson, and other Halifax passengers, who are all badly hurt. Two Englishmen, Lieutenant Bourne and Dr. Gordon Munn, escaped uninjured. Five of the injured are in a critical condition. It is reported that Mr. Stewart Tupper, Sir Charles Tupper's son, and his wife, were in the train. It is stated to be the first time in the history of the Inter-colonial Railway that a passenger has been killed.

On the news of the accident being brought across the river to Quebec, a number of doctors immediately started for the scene, while the inhabitants of St. Joseph's threw their houses open for the reception of the dead and injured. Many of the latter were in a critical conditon, one having both his legs and another his skull fractured, while all were badly cut and bruised. The railway authorities promptly sent surgeons and other assistance, and the citizens of Levis and Quebec hurried to the spot to render what aid they could. The clergy of St. Joseph's were also quick in rendering aid and consolation to the dying. The two bridges were badly broken, and it will be some time before they can be repaired. Meanwhile traffic will be conducted by another route.

A Dalziel telegram states that nine persons have been killed and four or five others injured, probably fatally; between 30 and 40 are wounded, though not fatally. The dead include Mr. Alexis Dessaint, M.P. for Ramowaska; Mr. Max Dresspool, of New Glasgow, Nova Scotia; Mr. J. B. Blais, Mayor of Ramawaska; Mr. Joseph Secrare, of Lewis; the brakesman Beaulieu, and Mr. Govin, of St. Charles. The cause of the accident is supposed to have been the breaking of an axle of the luggage car. The passengers in the train numbered about 100. The fact of there being 2ft. of snow on the embankment probably saved many lives.

## A NEW METHOD FOR THROAT TREATMENT.

It is well-known that very many of the most useful agents for the throat and lungs are most efficacious when inhaled, and that the same remedies are more or less prone to evaporate quickly or become thoroughly spoiled on exposure. Not only this, but many of these remedies are not safe to carry in glass bottles, and not safe to use in this form by the bulk of patients. Take, for example, nitrite of amyl. Physicians tell us that a few drops of this, inhaled as a paroxysm of epilepsy comes on, will frequently prevent the attack; and in that dreadful disease, known as angina pectoris, or breast pang, it will relieve the agonising pain at once. Yet nitrite of amyl is by no means a safe drug; an overdose of it may be inhaled, or the bottle containing it may be broken in a trunk or in the pocket.

Take again carbolic acid. As ordinarily supplied one is more or less apt to burn or soil the hands or clothes in using it, and the bottle of it may also get broken, thus doing much damage to anything the acid comes in contact with. Moreover, poisoning from carbolic acid is among the most common toxicological casualties. Pinol, eucalyptia, &c., may become partially oxidised into turpentine. The new device for throat and lung treatment consists of a glass capsule filled with the medicament desired, and covered with absorbent cotton, the whole being enveloped with soft absorbent silk. In this condition the medicines cannot deteriorate, and may be carried about at all times without their presence being revealed by the odour peculiar to them. These new products are known as vaporoles. A box of them may be always at hand, and when required one may be taken out, crushed between the thumb and index finger, and either held to the nose or else put into a jug of hot water, and the steam inhaled. The amyl nitrite as well as the remaining vaporoles, of which a list is given below, may all be employed in steam, but an admirable way in which to use the pinol and eucalyptia is to crush the capsules, and pin a few of them to a curtain, when they will render the air redolent with their fragrance, and purify it with their ozone and other exhalations. It may be noted that each vaporole contains a quantity of medicament equivalent to a teaspoonful of the inhalation of the Throat Hospital Pharmacopœia. These vaporoles may be employed in Robert's, Coghill's, or Mackenzie's auro-steam inhaler, or better still in the B. W. & Co. pinol atomizer. One of them may also be dropped into the water-bottle of the Burroughs Chloride of Ammonia Inhaler, when its presence will fully medicate the neutral ammonia fumes with its properties.

The *Journal of Laryngology* says:—"Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. have manufactured, at our suggestion, small capsules, containing each the necessary quantity of medicament to be employed in inhalation. This will be of great service in prescribing for private patients, obviating for the future the necessity of giving the ordinary medicine bottle. This well-known firm has spent much effort in endeavouring to perfect the method in conjunction with us, and the result is a very elegant means of prescribing inhalations. These are, perhaps, more extensively used in this country than elsewhere, and the Pharmacopœia of the Throat Hospital contains a large number of such preparations, most of which are of great use. The list of those prepared by Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. is as follows:—

1. Vaporole Carbolic Acid, 20 minims.
   * Use.—Syphilitic and carcinomatous ulcerations.
2. Vaporole Amyl Nitrite, 5 minims.
   Use.—Angina pectoris, epilepsy, asthma, and shock.
3. Vaporole Ether, 30 minims.
   Use.—Sedative and antispasmodic.
4. Vaporole Tinct. Benzoin Co., 30 minims.
   Use.—In relaxed state of the throat.
5. Vaporole Chloroform, 30 minims.
   Use.—Hay fever, and laryngeal spasm.
6. Vaporole Creasote, 10 minims.
   Use.—Serviceable for chronic congestion, affections of larynx and trachea. Also of use in ozœna.
7. Vaporole Cubebs and Lemon, 5 minims.
   Use.—In Laryngorrhœa.
8. Vaporole Iodine Tinct., 10 minims.
   Use.—Where pus is formed in large quantities. Restores the voice in functional aphonia. Recommended in some forms of hay-asthma.
9. Vaporole Juniper, 2½ minims.
   Use.—Stimulant in vocal weakness.
10. Vaporole Terebene, 10 minims.
    Use.—Stimulant in winter-cough.
11. Vaporole Pinol, 10 minims.
    Use.—In catarrhal affections.
12. Vaporole Eucalyptus, 10 minims.
    Use.—In bronchial troubles.

"The manufacturers have proposed to call these capsules 'Vaporoles.' In using them for inhalation, the capsule is first crushed, and then dropped into the Inhaler. Each capsule is protected by a thin layer of cotton wool, and enclosed in a silk cover. They are most elegant in appearance, and, from their small size, are most portable. We are greatly indebted to this well-known firm for working out our ideas to such great perfection, and we feel sure that these vaporoles will be of great service to the Physician as well as to the patient."

* The uses outlined have, with one or two exceptions, been taken from the pharmacopœia of the London Throat Hospital.

In a pastoral letter to his clergy, the Bishop of Lincoln says that, while retaining his opinion that a Bishop's trial should in accordance with ancient precedent, be in synod, he has been most thankful to comply with the Archbishop's judgment. "The following points appear to me to demand especial thankfulness:—(1) That the judgment is based on independent inquiry, and that it recognises the continuity of the English Church; (2) That the primitive and all but universal custom of administering a mixed cup in the Holy Eucharist has been preserved; (3) That the remaining elements may be reverently consumed, by the cleansing of the vessels immediately after the close of the service; (4) That it is allowable by the use of two lights and of singing during the celebration of the Holy Communion to assist the devotions of our people. With regard to the manual acts, I defer to the construction which his Grace has put upon the rubric." He points out that those usages decided in his favour are not obligatory, and he has never desired to enforce unaccustomed ritual upon any reluctant clergyman or congregation. He hopes that the judgment may remove the suspicion of lawlessness and unfaithfulness to the Church, and tend to the greater glory of God and the edification of souls in unity and peace.

"The greatest burdens are not the gain-fullest." You can lessen life's burden by using SAPOLIO. It is a solid cake of Scouring soap. Try it.—Agents.—H. BALLANTINE and SONS, Hornby Row, Bombay.

## INDIAN PUBLIC COMPANIES.

THE NIZAM'S STATE GUARANTEED RAILWAY.

The ordinary general meeting of this company was held on Dec. 16 at Winchester House. General Sir R. J. Meade (chairman), said that the traffic of the line during the six months showed a continued progress, and the gross earnings for the last four half-years had exhibited increases. The amount of gross earnings for the last half of 1889 was Rs. 1,172,575, while in the past half-year it was Rs. 1,388,528. The working expenses in the last half of 1889 were 70·53 per cent., while for the present year they were 56·75 per cent., or deducting the amount paid for special renewals, 45·46 per cent. They had done an increased business in coal. The report was adopted, and a dividend for the half-year of five per cent., per annum, declared.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

The eighth ordinary general meeting of this Company was held on Dec. 16 at Gresham House. Mr. S. Hoare, M.P. (chairman), said that they hoped next month to open the line right through. The increase in the traffic receipts had been—in wheat, 5,979 tons; and in rice, 1,177 tons; and also a good increase in other articles. The prospects were encouraging. The report was adopted.

HYDERABAD (DECCAN).

The ordinary general meeting of this Company was held on Dec. 15th at Winchester House. Mr. G. H. M. Batten (chairman), said that everything incumbent on the original concessionaires and the Company to do under the agreement had been done, but they did not succeed in obtaining from the Nizam's Government any written official statement of their views on the draft leases, and they were thus still in the midst of negotiations, to a great extent being carried on in London between the solicitors to the Nizam and the Company. The balance sheet showed £126,142 in hand. They had now several prospecting parties about the country, and their discoveries had already been valuable. The report was adopted.

MADRAS RAILWAY.

The ordinary general meeting of this Company was held on Dec. 15 at the offices, 61, Old Broad-street. Mr. C. N. Taylor (chairman), said that the result of the opening of the Calicut and Palghat branches had been satisfactory. The line from Madras to Bezwada would when finished, complete the east coast railway scheme, and connect Madras and Calcutta, and when that line was finished, the staff would be transferred to a small branch which was to be made from Bezwada to the port of Masulipatam. The most satisfactory features in the report were the continued increase of earnings per train mile, and the decrease in the working expenses. The reduction in the percentage of expenses was down to 53 per cent., compared with 56 per cent., last year and 58 per cent., the year before. The net revenue amounted to £203,307, which represented a dividend of £1 17s. 5d. per cent. for the half-year. The report was adopted.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

The half yearly meeting of this Company was held at Gresham House on Dec. 17. Lieut.-Gen. C. H. Dickens (chairman), stated that the gross earnings were slightly less. The number of passengers carried showed a falling off. The working expenses had been reduced relatively from 61·88 per cent. of the gross receipts to 60·37 per cent. The gross earnings had decreased by 6·05 per cent., the working expenses by 7·88 per cent., and the net earnings by 3·12 per cent. In the dividend they were able to propose the half-year was the most fortunate they had yet experienced, they having cleared off the accumulated debt to the Government, enabling them to divide the Company's one-fourth share of the net earnings. The report was adopted, and a dividend of 10s., in addition to the guaranteed interest declared.

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

An ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway Company, Limited, was held yesterday (Dec. 18) at Gresham House. Lieut-Gen. Sir Andrew Clarke (chairman), in moving the adoption of the report, said that they had that day received information that it was hoped that the line would be taken over by the East Indian on Feb. 1, and from that day their profits would depend upon the profits of that large system. Last year he expressed a favourable view as to the future of the line, and that hope was borne out by the opinions expressed by an officer of the East Indian line sent to investigate the future profits, and who would therefore be disposed to be rather critical than otherwise. He regretted that £60,000 had to be spent in preliminary expenses in financing the Company, but that was because the Government had withheld their guarantee, having altered their system. The adoption of the report was seconded by Colonel Kilgate and agreed to. A resolution was adopted sanctioning the conversion of the 80,000 shares of £10 each in the Company, now fully paid up, into stock. The retiring directors were re-elected, and the auditors appointed, and the meeting terminated.

THE GOLDFIELDS OF SIAM.

The annual meeting of the above Company was held at the City Terminus Hotel yesterday, (Dec. 18). Lord Thurlow (chairman), in moving the adoption of the report, said he believed they were now in sight of the shipment of gold, and it was very desirable that they should be able to do it in their own vessel with the aid of their own agents, and according to their own instructions. Roughly speaking, the causes of the delay in the development of the mines was due to the great distance of the mines from home, to their inaccessibility, and to the climate. Col. Thynne (deputy chairman), seconded the motion, and gave an encouraging account of his visit to the mines. The report was adopted unanimously.

IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.

The ordinary general meeting of this bank was held on Dec. 17 at the City Terminus Hotel. Mr. W. Keswick (chairman), said that the report and accounts submitted were for less than twelve months, and a portion of the capital had been employed in London instead of in Persia. They had now in all nine branches, and the opening of the branch at Bagdad had been very succesful. They had deposits to the extent of £113,000 in Persia. The issuing of their notes had been rather restricted, but he considered that that state of things would improve. They had received £150,000 in cash for the mining concession, and £65,000 in fully paid preference shares. Of the £150,000 received in cash, £100,000 had been credited to reserve account, and £50,000 to special fund for the equalisation of dividends. Highly satisfactory relations had existed between the Company and the Persian Authorities, and the Shah had taken a great interest in the welfare of the bank. The report was adopted, a dividend of 10s. 4d. per share declared, and the directors' remuneration increased to £5,000 per annum.

## FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Jan. 7.—Municipal Standing Committee.
7.—Private Amateur Theatricals, St. Patrick's Club.
8.—Municipal Corporation.
8.—High Court re-opens.
11.—Sir Frederick Roberts arrives in Bombay.
12.—Royal Yacht Club Dance.
14.—Municipal Standing Committee.
20.—Annual University Convocation.
21.—Scottish Orphanage Concert.
21.—Municipal Standing Committee.
22.—Fort Ward election, Municipal office.
23.—Bombay Volunteer Artillery Ball.
26.—Royal Yacht Club Dance.
28.—Municipal Standing Committee.
29.—The Fancy Goods Trading Company.
31.—Bombay Gymkhana Races.
Feb. 2.—Conversazione, Bombay Art Society, Secretariat.
2.—First Criminal Sessions.
3.—First Criminal Sessions.
3.—Bombay Art Exhibition, Secretariat.
4.—Municipal Standing Committee.
4.—First Criminal Sessions.
7.—Back Bay Baths Blindfold Race.
7.—Bombay Gymkhana.
9.—Royal Yacht Club Dance.
9.—Byculla Club Ball.
11.—Municipal Standing Committee.
18.—Municipal Standing Committee.
21.—Bombay Races.
21.—Ladies' Tiffin, Byculla Club.
23.—Bombay Races.
23.—Royal Yacht Club Dance.
25.—Bombay Races.
25.—Census Operations.
25.—Municipal Standing Committee.
26.—Census Operations.
27.—Bombay Races.
27.—Census Operations.
28.—Ladies' Tiffin, Byculla Club.
Mar. 2.—Annual Entertainment, Bombay Swimming Club.
4.—Municipal Standing Committee.
9.—Royal Yacht Club Dance.
11.—Municipal Standing Committee.
18.—Municipal Standing Committee.
21.—Royal Yacht Club Dance.
23.—Royal Yacht Club Dance.
25.—Municipal Standing Committee.
30.—Royal Yacht Club Dance.

Sir Charles Dilke on Tuesday, Dec. 16, read a paper before the Royal Statistical Society on the defence expenditure of the chief military and naval powers. Having contrasted the amount spent on the British forces with that on the French, German, Italian and Russian, showing that we paid a much larger sum for a vastly smaller force on land, he observed that, in proportion to results, we did not pay extravagantly for our navy, compared with other great naval powers. But in regard to the enormous expenditure on our army, it did not afford that defence upon land which, by comparison with the results in other countries, it ought to provide.

NOTICES.

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ENGLISH PERFUMERY,
surpasses all others for its natural fragrance.
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EAU DE TOILETTE DE LONDRES.
Unsurpassed for refreshing and softening the skin, and an exceedingly choice Perfume for the Handkerchief. An entirely new article prepared exclusively by the Inventors.
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Trade Mark—A "White Rose" on a "Golden Lyre," with Address in full.

LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE,
DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.
Scrofulous Cachexia,
Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa,
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Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.
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OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE
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Cures ... ... Skin Diseases.
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It is in the form of a Powder, and when mixed with water makes a cooling and refreshing drink.
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**It is an analeptic par excellence and powerful restorer of the strength.**

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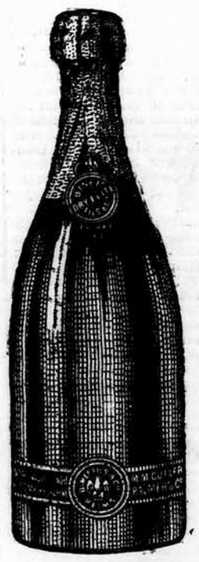


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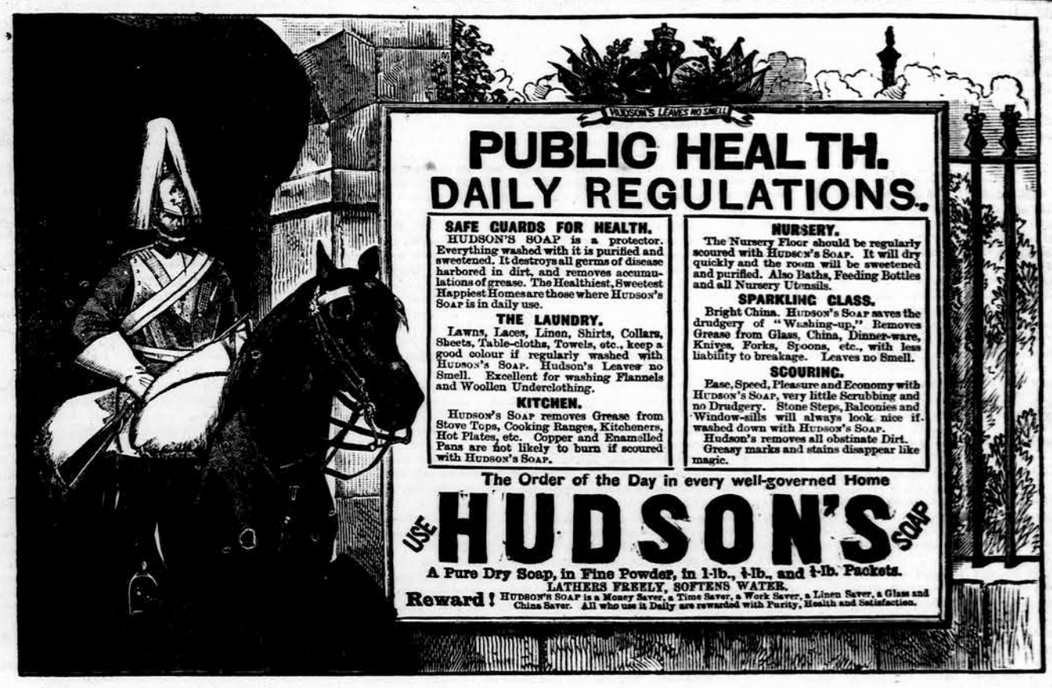
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